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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

ANOTHER AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

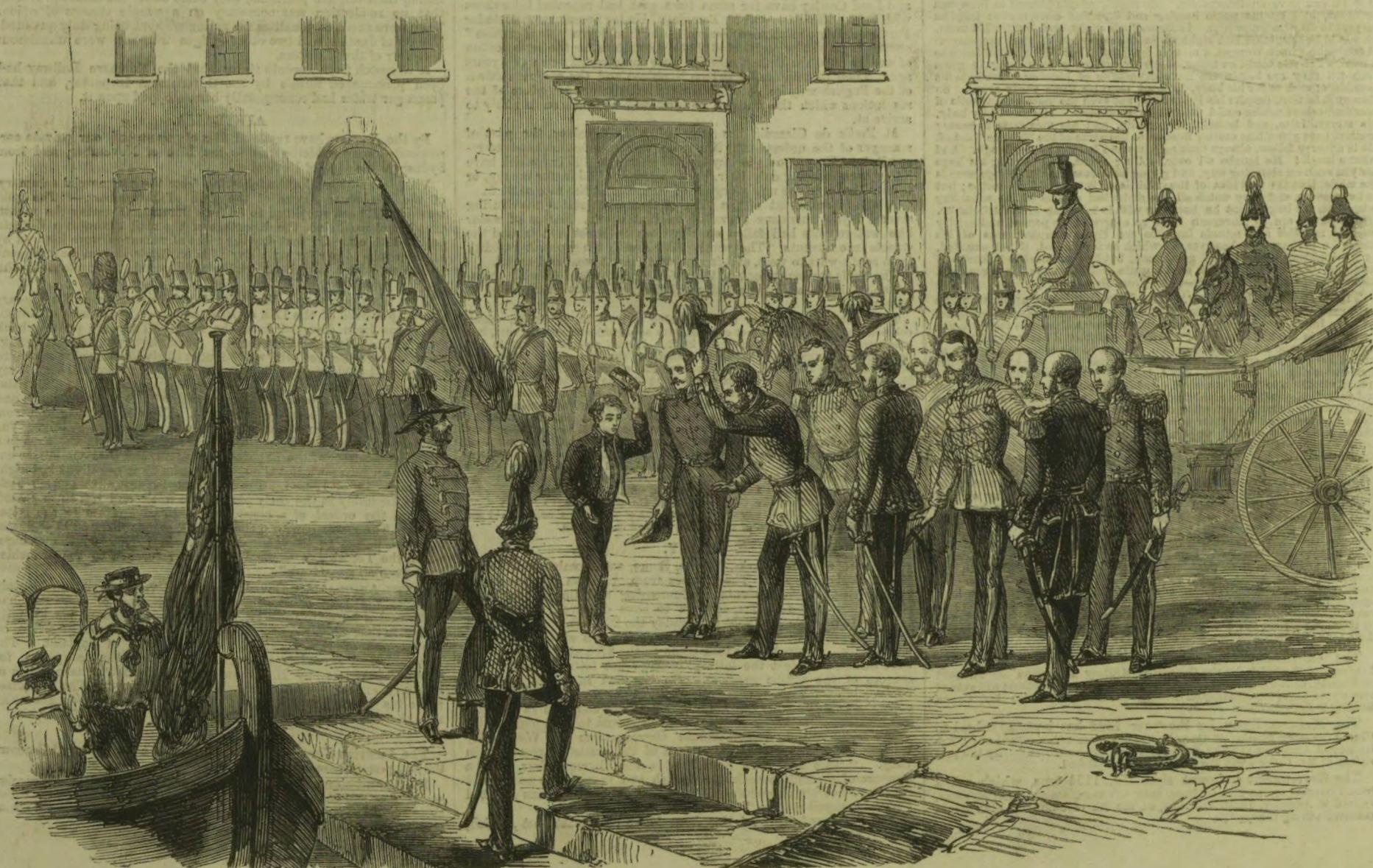
THOUGH we fervently trust that this country will never go to war with the United States, and hope quite as fervently that the United States will never go to war with Great Britain, it cannot be denied that our American cousins continually behave themselves in a way that imperils the existing good understanding of the two nations, and creates a feeling of irritation, which is unpleasant, to say the least of it, and which may at any moment become dangerous. Congress scarcely ever assembles without the sudden growth of some feud against England—springing up in one day, like the gourd of Jonah, and, in most cases, destined to be as speedily cut down. But occasionally a more serious and perplexing difficulty surges from the strife of politics in Washington. Our friends on the other side not only make what they call "political capital" out of the latent jealousies of the Hiberno-Americans—a large and powerful section of their people—but enlist on their side all the sympathies of those impulsive politicians—including nearly every American who can read and write—who believe in "manifest destiny."

And what is "manifest destiny," as interpreted by the dominant party in America? It is the annexation to the United States of the whole of the territories lying between the Isthmus of Panama and the present southern boundaries of the Union. The phrase signifies even more than that, wide as it is; for "the manifest destiny" of the United States indubitably is, whatever this country and Europe may urge to the contrary, to possess Cuba; and, in the fullness of time, the whole of the West Indian Islands. The result is to be reached by fair means, if fair means will

answer; and by foul means if none other are available. The noble colonies that form what is called British America—loyal to the backbone, and having no sympathies with the people of the United States—oppose an invincible barrier against the extension of the Great Republic into the northern latitudes of the Continent. Hence the people of the United States, possessed as they are by a positive lust of territory, and wrought upon by the instincts of a race that feel they have a Continent to subdue, to occupy, and to replenish, cast their eyes to the fertile South, and await the hour when the rich and tempting territories of Mexico, and of all the petty republics of that region southwards as far as the Isthmus, shall fall into their hands. Disguise the fact as we may, this feeling is one of the mainsprings of American politics. Condemn it as we may, it exists, and will continue to exist, until its object is accomplished.

By this light we must look upon the lengthy correspondence published during the week in reference to the affairs of Nicaragua, and in which Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in London, details to his Government at Washington the recent misunderstanding that has occurred between the agents of the two Governments in Central America. The British Government, though not recognising the "manifest destiny" of the United States, which it is certainly not called upon to do, seems to be sincerely desirous of extricating itself from the difficulties imposed upon it by its protectorate over the Mosquito Territory; and for this purpose has dispatched Sir William Gore Ouseley to Nicaragua to negotiate a treaty. But the American people, or at least a portion of them—that portion which considers negro slavery a necessary, a profitable, an expedient, and even a praiseworthy institution;

and another portion which desires territory *per fas aut nefas*—dissatisfied with the slow action of States and Governments, organise, or encourage the organisation of, Filibustering expeditions to take forcible possession of Nicaragua, and thus cut the Gordian knot which statesmen are too cautious or too bungling to be able to untie. And hence arises the main complication of the case. While Sir William Gore Ouseley is at Nicaragua, negotiating the treaty, neither his dignity nor that of his country will permit that Filibusters, under the command of "General William Walker," or any other desperate and reckless adventurer, shall be permitted by robbery and violence, by rapine, murder, and piracy (for with all these crimes the private war of buccaneers and filibusters is chargeable by the code of civilised nations), to destroy the independence of a state which Great Britain is bound by solemn treaty to protect. At this point American jealousy steps in and complicates a simple question. The Government at Washington, that professes to discourage filibustering, insists upon dealing single-handed with Walker or any other ruffian invading Nicaragua, and will not permit Great Britain to interfere. Waiving the point whether the United States Government really desires to prevent the so-called "General" Walker from effecting his nefarious purpose, common sense and common justice alike ask by what right the United States should make it a grievance that Great Britain should arrest a notorious pirate? Stripped of all extraneous topics introduced into the discussion by Mr. Dallas and all the other parties to this voluminous correspondence, this is the real issue. Let Great Britain do what she will, short of retiring altogether from Central American waters, and leaving the United States to do exactly as they please with Nicaragua, and also with Mexico and the



LANDING OF PRINCE ALFRED AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE STAIRS. VALETTA, MALTA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

swarm of effete republics south of Texas, the United States will not be satisfied. They want to expand, and to annex. They want Panama and all the land northwards. They want the command of the Isthmus for the purposes of trade, and also for intercourse with California. They want Cuba for the command of the Gulf of Mexico, for trade, and for the extension of negro slavery. They want that vent in the South which the existence of British America denies them in the North. They want, and ultimately they will obtain, all these things. Whether the possession of the coveted acquisitions will do them any good is doubtful. But, as Great Britain wants none of them, let our statesmen keep as far aloof as the law of the world and British rights and dignity will allow. The less the British people have to do with Central America and its moribund republics the better for their repose, for their pockets, and for the peace of the world.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALFRED TO MALTA.

THE authorities and inhabitants of Malta have been lately engaged in doing honour to his Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

On Sunday, the 19th ult., H. M. steam-frigate *Euryalus*, Captain Tarleton, C.B., having on board Prince Alfred, entered the grand harbour of Valetta, under steam from Tangiers. On arrival his Royal Highness was waited upon by Captain Wilford Brett, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant, and Lieut.-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, commanding the troops, and staff.

His Royal Highness disembarked from the *Euryalus* on Monday morning at half-past ten a.m., accompanied by Major Cowell, R.E., and Captain Brett, in the Governor's barge, carrying the Royal standard at the bows, and was received at the Custom-house stairs by General Pennefather, Admiral Fanshawe, all the principal authorities, military and naval, and a guard of honour of the 1st battalion, 22nd Regiment (Fusiliers). The barge was followed from the *Euryalus* by the gigs of the captains of the ships in harbour. His Royal Highness then proceeded in the Governor's carriage to the palace, where he lunched. On the same evening his Royal Highness honoured Lieut.-General Sir J. Pennefather with his company at dinner; and a large party were invited to meet the Prince in the evening.

On Tuesday his Excellency the Governor, attended by his personal staff, paid a return visit to his Royal Highness on board the *Euryalus*, when his Excellency was received with the usual honours and salutes. In the evening his Royal Highness dined with Admiral Fanshawe.

On Wednesday the Prince dined with his Excellency the Governor. In the evening a magnificent ball was given at the palace, and the élite of Maltese society—naval, military, and civil—attended.

On Thursday a grand review of all the troops in garrison was held at the Florian Parade-ground, where crowds of people had assembled to see his Royal Highness. In the evening a State visit was paid to the opera by the Prince. The reception given to his Royal Highness at the theatre was most loyal and gratifying.

On Christmas Day an order from Admiral Fanshawe released all prisoners in the fleet, in compliment to his Royal Highness.

On Monday the Chamber of Commerce gave a grand ball at the Exchange Rooms, which the Prince honoured with his presence.

The Maltese races were to take place at the Pietà on the 27th ult., "for the pleasure of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred," on the evening of which day an illumination was to take place:—A police notice moreover announces that "directions have also been given by his Excellency's command for issuing on the said day double rations to the inmates of the Ospizio, Incurables, and Orphan Asylum in Malta, and Ospizio in Gozo; and his Excellency has fixed the same day for granting a free pardon to some of the prisoners under sentence of punishment, in commemoration of his Royal Highness's visit to this part of her Majesty's dominions."

Prince Alfred would sail from Malta it was expected on the 30th ult., for Tunis, and, after visiting the principal Mediterranean ports, return to England, "preparatory to undertaking the circumnavigation of the globe."

Our Engraving, on the preceding page, of the landing of Prince Alfred at Valetta, is from a Sketch by Lieut. Seccombe of the Royal Artillery, and represents the reception of the Prince by General Pennefather and the other authorities of the island. The Governor's barge is one of the Maltese boats, with an awning.

A SIAMESE PRINCE.—The Prime Minister is a gentlemanly and highly-intelligent man, rather reserved and proud. He speaks English fairly, but avoids parading it; indeed, seems studiously to avoid the use of it if he can have an interpreter. He readily adapts himself to European manners, and by his noble bearing and dignified conversation inspires respect in all who know him. In figure he is slight, and, but for his mein, he would be altogether lost sight of in the presence of that monster of obesity, the Prince Wongsa, a mass of fat, having but slight resemblance to a man, a horrible toad-like being. His overgrown cheeks hang in great rolls till they are lost in the huge mountains of blubber which hide his shoulders; and, as for his body, it must measure three yards round. So clumsy is he that, despite his Princehood, not even the most enthusiastic of boarding-school misses could think him handsome. His unwieldy body, his merry, false, and boastful disposition, and his meanness in money matters have given him among Europeans the name of the Siamese Falstaff. He is a merry fellow, always making jokes and leading in the laugh. And what a laugh! He laughs all over, rolling about, and heaving his huge body in such an alarming way, and giving utterance to such strange sounds the while, that the first idea of the uninitiated is to send for a doctor; but as he recovers, and they watch all the disturbed creases of fat subsiding into quiet, the laugh that he has done with is taken up by the spectators. His manners are to European ideas as coarse as his person, and sundry internal rumbles and sounds impolite are the accompaniments of his dinner—a performance, however, in which he is equalled, if not excelled, by the Praklang, also a fat old gentleman, but less addicted to talking and laughing. To-day, indeed, he seems quite dull; perhaps the presence of his senior officers is a restraint.—*Letter from Siam.*

THE LADIES OF LUCKNOW.—The following letter appears in the last number of the *Homeward Mail*:—Having read a well-merited eulogium on Lady Inglis, which appeared in a letter from "A Friend to the Lucknow Garrison," in the last number of the *Homeward Mail*, I am induced to ask, through the same medium, a question relative to the other ladies, who, as well as Lady Inglis, are so inseparably connected with the history of the memorable siege of Lucknow. Sir J. Inglis, in his famous despatch, calls special attention to "the honoured names of Birch, Polehampton, Barker, and Gale." Now when in a public despatch, written at such a time, the gallant writer draws the attention of a whole nation to the names of four ladies as "honoured" for their unwearied attention to the sick and dying, under circumstances of unparalleled trial, the question naturally arises—"What has been done for them or their families to testify that England is not unmindful of their truly heroic conduct?" Nobly did these four ladies tread in the footsteps of Florence Nightingale, unselfishly disregarding their own heavy and life-lasting sorrows. We know that Lady Inglis has been justly honoured with the personal sympathy of the Queen and Royal family, and has the happiness of having had her good and brave husband spared to her, and she shared the honours so liberally and deservedly bestowed upon him. But no one can discover that any acknowledgment has been made in any quarter of the services rendered by the four ladies whose "honoured names" are proudly remembered by all Englishmen. To me, as doubtless to the majority of your readers, these noble women are known only through Sir J. Inglis's despatch, but all Englishmen look upon them in consequence as in part public property, and would like to know the answer to the question which is always, and ever will be, asked by those who read the history of Lucknow, "What has been done for these four 'honoured names'?"—*FAIR PLAY.*

The examination for appointments to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, by the Council of Military Education, commenced on Monday, at Burlington House, Piccadilly. The examinations will extend over eleven days, terminating on Friday, the 14th inst. The Rev. Canon Mosley is the examiner.

The Hulsean Essay for the year 1858 has been adjudged to Horace Mosley Moule, of Queen's College, Cambridge. Subject: "The History of Christian Oratory during the first five centuries." By the present of Mr. Hulse's will the essay will be published.

The Government emigrant ship *Bee*, 1194 tons, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th of June, with 425 men, women, and children, arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 9th of October. Five deaths occurred during the voyage.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There has been an extraordinary panic at the Bourse, in consequence of a rumour of something said by the Emperor to M. de Hubner on New Year's Day, from which it is inferred that the relations between France and Austria are in a very critical, not to say alarming, state. There are several versions of what was said. One story is that, while wishing M. de Hubner personally the compliments of the season, the Emperor regretted that the present state of the relations between the two Governments left much to be desired. According to another, the Emperor said that he was sorry to think that Austria and France were not so friendly as formerly—more particularly as he had still the greatest affection for the Austrian Emperor. The *Constitutionnel* of Tuesday professes to be enabled to communicate textually the words which the Emperor addressed to the Austrian Ambassador on New Year's Day. The Emperor said:—"I regret that our relations with your Government are not so good as they were, but I request you to tell the Emperor that my personal feelings for him have not changed."

The *Moniteur* of Monday morning speaks in high terms of the empressement exhibited by the members of all the great State bodies to present themselves at the reception on New Year's Day. The "zeal" seems to have overflowed on the occasion. Upwards of three thousand functionaries had the honour to pass before their Majesties. The Emperor granted a full pardon or commutation of sentence to 164 persons, who had been convicted at the sessions, or by the ordinary tribunals, two of whom had been condemned to death.

On New Year's Eve, the *enfants de troupe* of the 1st Grenadiers of the Guard, in which regiment the Prince Imperial is incorporated, went, from twenty-five to thirty in number, to the Tuilleries in the afternoon, and had the honour of being presented to the young Prince. The drums of the National Guard and of the regiments of the garrison also assembled in the courtyard of the Tuilleries, and gave the customary *aubade*.

New Year's Day was kept by the Parisians with the usual festivities—toys, bonbons, and presents of all kinds being in great requisition. The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian*, writing on this subject, says:—

The happiest feature of New Year's Day in France is that its pleasures—and, with the exception of *bals masqués* and one or two other abominations, they are very innocent ones—find their way into the very humblest circles, and make it as universal a *fête de famille* as the state of modern society will admit of. There are few families, it is to be hoped, in Paris, so poor or so unlucky as not to have been able to effect a reunion and merrymaking of some sort or other on the 1st of January last. The weather, though commencing with a dense fog in the early morning, was, on the whole, more propitious than could have been anticipated from what we had previously experienced. The whole town was out and on foot, enjoying the sights of each other and of the universal hurry-scurry and bustle, and up to a very late hour of the night many a merry family group might be seen dragging itself home from its own peculiar scene of festivity and fatigue.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Paris gives us the following lively picture of the streets and shops of Paris on the 1st Jan.:—

I am not Mr. Leech, or the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, so I cannot pretend to give you a very good idea of the aspect presented by the leading thoroughfares of Paris to-day. They have a gay, animated, bustling look—such as they only wear on public holidays—that you may rely upon. They are thronged with generous fathers and fond mothers, heavily laden with toys and presents of all kinds—thronged, too, with children radiant with innocent pleasure. The bonbon shops are literally besieged with clamorous customers, and the young girls in attendance are so beset, so occupied, so worried, that the marvel is they don't burst into tears every five minutes, in order to release their overwrought minds and bodies. It is exactly the same, or rather a little worse, in the toyshops; for there, to the eager cries of countless customers, are added the exclamations of wandering children, the remonstrances of delighted mothers, the rebukes of irritated fathers, the bleating of cardboard lambs, the braying of wooden asses, the singing of wax canaries, the squeaking of canvas dolls, and the sounds of music that issue from the fife, drum, horn, fiddle, clarinet, and trombone of youths.

At the Madeleine, on Christmas Eve, a curious scene occurred. The well-known Abbé Bautain preached in the evening, and as he is one of the most eloquent pulpit orators, as well as one of the most learned theologians of France, a very large congregation assembled to hear him. Ascending the pulpit, he gave forth no text, but after a pause cried in a sonorous voice, "A Saviour is born unto us!" He then repeated the cry, and then said, "My brethren, why do you not receive that glad tidings with an Hallelujah?" Thereupon the whole congregation stood up and cried "Hallelujah!" After which he proceeded to deliver his sermon.

An Imperial decree in the *Bulletin des Lois* declares that the church of St. Denis shall henceforward be employed as the burial-place of the Emperors of the French, and that the Chapter shall assume the denomination of "Imperial Chapter of Saint Denis."

It is reported that Prince Napoleon has appointed a commission to consider a plan for establishing steamers to run from Algeria to the Isle of Reunion, Suez, India, and China.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* states that Sir F. Rogers and Lord Cowley have for some time past had repeated interviews with Prince Napoleon and M. Benedetti, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relative to the coolie and free negro "immigration" question. It will be recollect that negotiations for the introduction of coolies into the French colonies were commenced some two years ago. Their resumption by Prince Napoleon and the representatives of the English may be considered as a satisfactory symptom of the resolutions which the "negro emigration" commission is likely to arrive at.

M. Emile de Girardin has accepted, without salary, the post of manager of the unfortunate Napoleon Docks, which he hopes to re-suscitate. He proposes to buy the old shares of 125 fr., which have lately been fetching only 40 fr. in the market, at 65 fr. for money, or to give shares in the newly organised company at the rate of 80 fr.

A letter from Brest of the 27th of December states that during several days a hurricane prevailed on that coast. Masses of water like waterspouts had fallen on the town of Brest and turned the streets into torrents. The winds shifted with the greatest rapidity from south-west to west, and from west to north-west and north.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* reports the following transaction, which is amusing artistic and literary circles in that city at present:—

The great dramaturge, or manufacturing playwright, M. Scribe, whose colossal fortune is known, not content with a magnificent country seat, has constructed a superb town mansion in Rue Pigalle, and the vestibule has been adorned with panels in fresco, detailing the life of the celebrated dramatist from his birth, at a silk-shop (the signboard of which in Rue St. Denis is copied), to his taking a seat in the Académie Française. Pleased with the painter's work, he gave M. Heraut a commission to paint four more panels in the dining-hall, representing appropriate culinary and gastronomic themes; but on returning from his country seat he quarrelled with the subjects and execution, complaining especially of an enormous melon—"How can I invite Meyerbeer, who can't stomach the sight or smell of that vegetable?" He offered to pay for the labour and the colours, but not for the designs. Dick Tinto demurred, and urged that a painter's production was not to be treated like a misfitting pair of boots. The case came on before the Seine Assizes on the 4th, and, an artist being appointed to report on the affair, the Court extended its protection to "high art," and condemned Scribe to pay the full amount of the commission, amid the laughter of many brethren of the brush, as well the buskin.

ITALY.

The accounts from Turin, Naples, Rome, and Lombardy all coincide in foreboding war. The advices from Austrian Italy continue to show that popular discontent is increasing and threatening. An affray, more or less serious, appears to have occurred between the soldiery and people at Milan, on Sunday the 26th ult.; and at Pavia and other places the temper of the population has shown itself unmistakably. Disturbances took place on the 27th at Modena, which were directed against the lottery, because the lottery is one of the sources of the public revenue. On the 2nd inst. the Duke of Modena left for Vienna, it is not said on what errand. The Austrian general officers of Italy are holding a military congress in Vienna, in which the commander of the troops in Parma takes a part.

The semi-official *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* of Wednesday evening announces the reinforcement of the Austrian garrisons in Italy. "This has been done," adds the *Correspondenz*, "as a measure of precaution against a foolish and incorrigible party, and for the protection of peaceful subjects, but was by no means dictated by international reasons."

The *Patrie* publishes a letter from Milan of the 1st inst., which,

it observes, contains a fact so serious and so strange that it publishes it with every reserve. It is to the effect that some bodies of the people passing by the barracks crying "Viva l'Italia" were responded to by the soldiers within the barracks with a similar cry. General Gyulai had returned to Milan.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government has announced, and the Cortes have approved, its intention to protest against the supposition that Spain will ever sell Cuba.

On the 27th ult., according to annual custom, the Knights of Calatrava, with the King Consort at their head, all dressed in the loose white robe and splendid ornaments of the order, heard a musical mass in Calatrava Church.

On the 29th ult. the Congress approved of the address in answer to the speech from the throne, by a majority of 186 to 23.

The semi-official *Correspondencia Autographa* states, that the Spanish Government has been informed officially that complete satisfaction will be granted to Spain for the exactions of which the Spanish had been the victims at Tampico, in conformity with the demands of the authorities of Cuba.

RUSSIA.

By order of the Emperor, British subjects resident or trading in the Russian Empire are entitled to enjoy all the immunities which are granted to French, Greek, Belgian, and Dutch subjects.

The Emperor has just given his sanction to a proposal from the Governor of Siberia for building a town to be called Sophiisk, at Djai, on the right bank of the Amoor.

THE UNITED STATES.

The proceedings in Congress had been of no special importance. In the Senate the Pacific Railroad Bill had been the principal topic of debate. A proposition that in the construction of the road the iron used should be of American manufacture was adopted by 25 to 23. A bill providing for the organisation of the territory of Dacotah had been read twice, and referred to the appropriate committee.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Phillips, of Pennsylvania, had given notice of a bill involving a revision of the tariff; and a resolution calling for information relative to the trade of the United States with England and France was adopted. A bill conferring pensions on soldiers engaged in the war of 1812 was under debate.

A resolution had been adopted in both Houses for an adjournment from the 23rd ult. to the 4th inst., for the Christmas holidays.

The *New York Herald* remarks:—"Members of Congress are decidedly rowdyish just at this time. On Friday, during a debate in the House, Mr. Shorter, of Alabama, called Mr. Washburne, of Wisconsin, liar. On Saturday, Mr. English, of Indiana, saluted Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on the avenue, when the latter replied that he did not speak to puppies, whereupon Mr. English struck him a blow over the head with a cane, knocking him into the street. Montgomery, on rising, hurled a brick at English, but it did not hit him. The parties then separated."

General Baez, ex-President of the Dominican Republic, had arrived at New York en route for Europe.

The Odeon Theatre, situated in the Bowery, New York, had been entirely destroyed by fire.

According to the *New York Herald* the United States' navy is composed of seventy-eight vessels, carrying 2225 guns. Only twenty-five are steamers, and of these three carry no guns.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* informs us of a curious case which is shortly to come before the Federal Courts. A negro slave invented a machine, and applied for a patent. It was denied him, as a matter of course. His master now insists on its being granted to him; inasmuch as he owns the inventor, he owns the invention. But as he is not the inventor the patent office hesitates, and he talks of a mandamus. What curious legal complications are raised by chattels having faculties!

The *New York Herald* of the 22nd says:—"We understand that Mr. Cyrus W. Field received on Monday from Newfoundland a despatch of a nature calculated to revive the drooping hopes of the friends of the Atlantic cable. On Saturday last (the 18th) the superintendent tells Mr. Field some very good currents were received, and the word "Henley" was distinctly recognised, at about the hour when, according to advices received by the *Arabia*, Mr. Henley's large machine was to have been working."

CANADA.

The Canadian Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas gave judgment, on the 18th of December, in the two cases of "Macdonell v. Macdonald," and "Macdonell v. Smith." Each of these two prosecutions arose out of the conduct of several members of the present Administration in Canada, who, having been members of the former Cabinet of the Governor-General, which was dismissed, returned to office, after a few days, without the formality of a re-election, holding that taking different offices, then resigning, and taking their original positions, they came under the clause providing that no re-election was necessary on a simple change of office. They were sued for penalties for voting without being duly qualified. The Chief Justice, and two other Judges who sat, were unanimous in favour of the Ministers.

A despatch from Toronto states that the Northern Railway had been pronounced unsafe by the Government Inspector, and that passenger trains had consequently been stopped upon it.

AUSTRALIA.

By the *Emu* we have received files of papers and our private correspondence from Melbourne to the 15th of November, and from Sydney to the 11th of November.

VICTORIA.—We take the following from the commercial summary of the *Melbourne Argus* of the 15th of November:—"The gold market has been subjected to but one fluctuation during the month that has elapsed since the departure of the mail steamship *Victoria* on the 18th ult. On that day the rates of exchange were lowered by all the banks to par for sixty-day bills on England, and a consequent reduction, which had been partly anticipated, took place in the buying prices of gold."

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We take the following from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 11th of November:—"The stream of adventurers has been diverted from the north. They are pouring back from Keppel Bay and Port Curtis. Some, however, are still going, and these are the men who will be most likely to succeed if there are paying gold fields in the neighbourhood of the Fitzroy River. They are mostly practical miners, who know and appreciate the difficulties which they will have to encounter, and who have both funds and stamina to give the country a fair trial. The electric telegraph from Sydney to Melbourne and Adelaide was opened on Friday. The Chinese bill has been shelved for the present year. It was sent to a special committee of the Legislative Council, and that committee has brought up

INDIA.—THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The Overland Mail has brought us letters and papers from Bombay to the 9th of December. We take our news from the *Bombay Times* and *Bombay Gazette*:

OUDÉ.—The intelligence from Oude (says the *Bombay Times*) is extremely gratifying, the Talookdars universally submitting themselves wherever our arms appear. The chief and most active of our opponents is Beni Madho Sing, but Lord Clyde (who entered the city of Lucknow on the morning of the 27th of November) is threatening him with an immediate checkmate by the closing in of our columns upon him. "He may succeed in forcing himself through the cordon being drawn around him, but it will be by leaving his 25,000 men and twelve guns behind him. Serious fighting is no longer expected in the province." Oomrao Sing of Kantha, another rebel notoriety, still holds out, and made an attempt, it is said, to surprise Poorna a short time since. The work of reducing the province between the Gogra and the Ganges is proceeding rapidly, the rebel forts being demolished as they are surrendered. The seat of rebel power and influence, Transgogra, is still at Bounree, where the Begum and Isha Shah hold court. The whole, however, are reported to be preparing for flight. The miscreant of Bithoor is still, it is supposed, on the confines of Nepal.

We read in the *Bombay Gazette*:—"On the 24th ult. Lord Clyde gave unmistakable evidence in his own person of the falsehood of those libels which have represented him as sunk in a hopeless state of lethargy. Beni Madho Sing was comfortably located with a force of 7000 men in thick jungles, on the off side of the Gogra from Allahabad, at a place called Doundea Khera, nearly opposite Futtahpore. The Commander-in-Chief thought it a good opportunity for taking the blue moulding off his sword, and also probably that another moral effect might be produced by again administering a thrashing to a chief who disdained to accept the clemency of her Majesty. Accordingly he determined to command in person, and, after a march of sixty-one miles in sixty hours, attacked the enemy with such spirit that in half an hour they were driven out of the dense jungles, with a loss of about 500 men, and were afterwards chased for miles by guns and cavalry. Our casualties were ten killed and eighteen wounded. Many of the rebels were drowned in the Ganges. On examination of the dead, the majority were discovered to be sepoys. Beni Madho and another leader (Oomrao Sing) escaped in opposite directions. This event cannot easily be overrated in importance, as it has broken up the only force of rebels south of the Gogra, and cleared the Ganges from its source to its mouth."

The same paper says in a postscript:—"The latest intelligence we have from Oude is dated the 1st instant. On the 28th (Sunday) the Commander-in-Chief entered Lucknow, but what his future intentions are we have not been informed. It is probable he may remain in that city until some time next month, when he will proceed in the direction of the Gogra, to overlook the movements of the various columns now lining its banks, and which are preparing to give a blow to the insurgents in the Byraitch districts."

MAUN SING.—Brigadier Smith reports having surprised Maun Sing and about 2400 men on the 14th of November, at Koondry, and having pursued them to Rajpore, killing six hundred. A forced march of twenty miles from Mongroulie on the Betwa brought the troops to within two miles of Attakaria on the 13th. At four o'clock the next morning the column started again, and came upon the enemy at daylight. The surprise was complete, and the rout immediate. The guns of Blake's troop arrived at the gallop, and poured in round after round of grape and canister, the 95th Regiment advancing in line on the right of the guns, and sweeping the insurgents before them. The 8th Hussars and 1st Lancers were now let loose at the flying mass, and pursued them for eight miles, accounting, it is said, for 600 of them. Maun Sing himself escaped by flinging himself, half naked, upon horseback.

General Grant, on the 21st of November, encountered the enemy on the other side of the Goomtee, 4500 strong, and dispersed them, killing 100 men and taking six guns.

Captain George Hare, commandant of the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, was shot dead by a sepoy on the evening of the 1st inst., while sitting in the officers' mess at Ellichpore.

TANTIA TOPEE.—Of Tantia Topee the *Bombay Times* reports:—"The interest of the war may almost be said to be confined to the pursuit of this man, who with a body of followers, supposed to consist of about 2500 fighting men, besides women and children, has again contrived to elude our troops, and is now supposed to be in Guzerat. Parke, whose pursuit of these insurgents over half of Central India had been hitherto so constantly baulked, seems at last to have come up with them by dint of hard marching, upon the morning of the 1st instant, and to have given them a severe defeat. The only particulars as yet received of the engagement are contained in the following telegram from the Resident at Baroda."

Brigadier Parke writes as follows from Chota Oodipore on the 1st inst.:—"The force under my command attacked the rebels under Tantia Topee and Rao Sahib at Oodipore at daylight this morning. The enemy lost at least three hundred men, chiefly irregular cavalry and sepoys in British uniform. Our loss, comparatively trifling, not yet ascertained. No European officers killed. The rebels dispersed into three bodies. Pursuit was impossible, my troops having marched upwards of two hundred miles since the 23rd of November—the last twenty miles through the densest jungle."

"The latest intelligence received is that Tantia Topee has at last entered Guzerat, where vigorous efforts are being made to meet him. Sir Hugh Rose cannot be far behind Parke, and has with him a powerful and well-appointed force. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Tantia Topee was originally attended in his flight by the Rao Sahib (nephew of the miscreant Nana) and by the Nawab of Banda. The Rao still remains with the insurgents, but the Nawab surrendered himself to Lieutenant Kerr's force near Charwa on the 17th ultimo, from sheer inability, it is alleged, longer to sustain the privations and sufferings of the flight. Whether the hands of this man are stained with the actual murder of our countrymen seems doubtful, and his fate has not yet, we believe, been decided upon. The surrender to Lieutenant Kerr was made upon the single condition that his life should be spared until the instructions of the Supreme Government were received."

BURMAH.—An insurrectionary movement on a small scale has occurred in Burmah province, in which the village of Thorantay, distant about ten miles from Rangoon, was temporarily in the hands of a band of insurgents led by a fisherman who announced himself subsequently as prince. During the affray the civil officer of the station and his nephew were wounded, the latter, we regret to add, dying the day after. The rebels do not appear to have been guilty of the excesses which have marked the revolt in India. "To prevent the possibility of any assistance being rendered by the Burmese of Rangoon, the guards were ordered to be strengthened, and sepoys were picqued over the town. Two steamers were immediately dispatched with all the available troops, and in a couple of days fifty-three of the gang were secured. There was at first a difficulty in capturing the *soi-disant* prince, but the offer of a reward of a thousand rupees induced the villagers to give him up. He is now in gaol, awaiting only his trial and transfer to the gallows. In extenuation of his treason, he pleads instigation on the part of a Burman official at Wallah, on whom the authorities here placed much confidence."

NANA SAHIB.—"I learn by a telegram from Agra, of the 6th of Dec (says the *Bombay Correspondent* of the *Times*), that on the 5th Nana Sahib, with a considerable force, had crossed the Ganges between Futtahpore and Cawnpore, having successfully eluded the corps of Barker and Colin Troup, posted on the Goomtee at Benigung and Aliung. Brigadier Showers moved out from Agra on the 7th of November to oppose him. But if Nana only marches as fast as Tantia Topee, Brigadier Showers will have little chance of coming up with him. I accordingly expect that Nana will make good his passage across the Doab and the Jumna, and penetrate into Central India. There can be little doubt that this move of his is like the last desperate throw of the gamester. He will endeavour to enter the Deccan; but energetic measures have already been taken on this side to prevent the success of such an attempt."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ORFORD.

THE RIGHT HON. HORATIO WALPOLE, third Earl of Orford, Baron Walpole of Walpole, and Baron Walpole of Wolerton, in the county of Norfolk, who died at Wolerton Park, the family seat at Aylsham, Norfolk, on the 29th ult., was the eldest son of Horatio, the second Earl, by his first wife, Sophia, daughter of Chas. Churchill, Esq., and granddaughter of the famous Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, K.G. He was born on the 14th of June, 1733; and married, on the 23rd of July, 1812, Mary, daughter of the late William Augustus Fawkner, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council, and had three sons and two daughters—viz., the late Viscountess Pollington, and the present Lady Dorothy Fanny Nevill. The Earl is succeeded by his eldest son, Horatio William, Lord Walpole, now fourth Earl of Orford, who was born in 1813, and married, in 1841, Harriet Bettina Frances, only child of the Hon. Sir F. B. R. Pellew, and has two daughters. The Earl of Orford, just deceased, was Lord High Steward of the borough of King's Lynn, and Colonel of the West Norfolk Militia. In politics he was a Conservative. Of this ancient and distinguished family of Walpole were Sir Edward Walpole, the eloquent M.P., temp. Charles II.; Sir Robert Walpole, the Prime Minister; and Horace Walpole, the author of the "Castle of Otranto." The present Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P., is a scion of the same house.

LORD POLTIMORE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE GEORGE WARWICK BAMPFYLD, Baron Poltimore, of Poltimore, in the county of Devon, was the only child of Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, fifth Baronet, of Haddington Park, Somersethshire, by his wife Catherine, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart., K.B. He was born the 23rd of March, 1786, and was in early life an active politician of the Whig party. He succeeded, as Sir George Warwick Bampfylde, to the family baronetcy the 19th of April, 1823, on the demise of his father, who was shot through the body by a man named Morland, who afterwards committed suicide by discharging the contents of another pistol through his own head. Sir George was raised to the peerage as Lord Poltimore on the 10th of September, 1831. He married, first, his cousin Emma Penelope, only daughter of the Rev. Ralph Sneyd, chaplain to George IV., and granddaughter of Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart., by whom (who died in 1835) he had an only child, who died a few months before her mother. Lord Poltimore married secondly, the 16th of March, 1836, Caroline, eldest daughter of Lieut.-General Frederick Buller, of Pelynt and Lanreath, Cornwall, by whom he has had an only son. His lordship, who was some years ago Lord in Waiting to the Queen, died on the 19th ult., and is succeeded by his son, Augustus Frederick George Warwick Bampfylde, now the second Lord Poltimore, who was born in 1837, and who married, on the 27th of last, Florence, second daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., M.P.

SIR HENRY JOHN LAMBERT, BART.

SIR HENRY JOHN LAMBERT, of London, fifth Baronet, who died on the 17th ult., at his seat, Aston Hall, near Tetworth, Oxon, was the elder son of Sir Henry Lambert, the fourth Baronet, and was born the 5th of August, 1792. He married, in May, 1821, Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the Hon. Edward Foley, and granddaughter of Thomas Lord Foley, by whom (who died in 1857) he leaves six sons and three daughters. He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1802, on the demise of his father. He is now himself succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Henry Edward Francis Lambert, the sixth and present Baronet, who was born in 1822. This family of Lambert, which is of Devonshire origin, came more immediately from France. Sir John Lambert, Knt., son of John Lambert, of the Isle of Rhé, was an opulent merchant of the city of London, who at a crisis supplied the Treasury with large sums of money. He was, in recognition of this service to the State, created a Baronet the 16th of February, 1711. The present Baronet is his direct descendant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROYDS.

LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM ROYDS, who died on the 20th ult. at his residence, 6 Sandford-place, Cheltenham, aged sixty-nine, was a Peninsular officer of high distinction. He had been with the 52nd Regiment in Sir John Moore's expedition to Sweden, and he subsequently served with a battalion of detachments at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, and was present with the 52nd Regiment at Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and other famous sieges and battles of that eventful warfare. He was wounded at the assault of Badajoz. Royds had received the war-medal with ten clasps, and was almost the last surviving officer of the illustrious Spanish campaign so decorated.

THE PRINCESS DORIA.

THE PRINCESS DORIA PAMPILLI LANDI, the beautiful and accomplished Lady Mary Althea Beatrix Talbot, was the elder of the two daughters (her sister was the Princess Borghese, who died in 1840) of the late John Talbot, sixteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, by his wife, the late Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the late William Talbot, Esq., and sister of the present Major Talbot, of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford. The Princess was born the 29th of May, 1815, and was married the 4th of April, 1839, to Don Filippo Andrea Doria, Pampilli Landi, Prince of Valmontone, San Martino, Torriglia, and Melfi, the representative and head of a great Genoese family long settled in Rome. As Princess Doria, Lady Mary Talbot occupied for nearly twenty years, by rank and birth, the highest position amongst the nobility of Rome, where she was beloved by all classes for her endearing manners, her unassuming piety, and her extensive charities. The Princess died at Rome, on the 18th ult., after a lingering illness of two years' duration. Her Highness leaves two sons and three daughters. Her eldest daughter, Donna Theresa Maria, was married, at the beginning of last year, to Don Emilio, Duke of Rignano, only son of the patriotic and talented Duke Massimo, one of the most enlightened members of the Roman aristocracy.

THE COUNTESS OF WILTON.

THE RIGHT HON. MARY MARGARET, COUNTESS OF WILTON, whose deeply lamented death occurred, in her 58th year, on the 16th ult., at one of the family seats, Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, after a brief attack of typhus fever, was the youngest child of Edward, twelfth Earl of Derby, by his second wife, Miss Eliza Farren, the celebrated actress, daughter of Mr. George Farren, of Cork. Her ladyship was married on the 29th of November, 1821, to Thomas, present Earl of Wilton, by whom she leaves two sons, Arthur Edward Holland Grey Grosvenor, Viscount Grey de Wilton, and the Hon. Seymour John Egerton, of the 1st Life Guards; and three daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Hon. Dudley Fitzgerald de Ros, only son of Lord de Ros. The Countess of Wilton was aunt to the twelfth Earl of Derby's grandson by his first marriage with the Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of the sixth Duke of Hamilton. The Countess of Wilton was the last survivor of the son and two daughters of the twelfth Earl of Derby and his second Countess, Miss Farren.

THE HON. MRS. ANSON.

THE melancholy death of this much-respected lady occurred on the 30th ult., at Exton Hall, Northamptonshire, from taking by mistake an overdose of laudanum. Her ladyship was Isabella Elizabeth Anabella, third daughter of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester, by his wife, Lady Katherine Mary Manners, second daughter of Charles, fourth Duke of Rutland, and was sister of the Countess of Chesterfield, Viscountess Newport, and the late Lady Carrington. The Hon. Mrs. Anson was born in 1805, and was married, in 1830, to General the Hon. George Anson, Commander-in-Chief in India, who died of cholera, in June, 1857, just after the outbreak of the sepoy mutiny, and who was brother of the late Earl of Lichfield.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN JACOB.—News has reached Bombay, by electric telegraph, of the death of Brigadier-General John Jacob of the Scinde Horse. This melancholy event took place on the 5th inst., at Jacobabad, Scinde, brain fever being the cause of death. At a time like the present a casualty of this kind is little less than a public calamity. Brigadier Jacob held Scinde and the entire frontier in his grasp. The wild tribes regarded him with mingled feelings of fear and superstition, and even the rudest of their chiefs respected his authority and obeyed his mandates. Brigadier-General Jacob was an artillery officer, having been

appointed to the Horse Brigade in 1827. He was a complete soldier, and, like Napoleon, had mastered all the details and duties of his profession. The Scinde Horse, of which he was for so many years commandant, a general regarded as the finest troops in the world. Whatever he undertook to perform he performed well, and whether we look upon him as a soldier, a general, an inventor, a philosopher, or a politician, we perceive only the highest and most brilliant qualities. His death will be deeply and generally regretted.—*Letter from Bombay.*

WILLS.—The will of Sir Randolph Isham Routh, K.C.B., Commissary-General of her Majesty's Forces, who died at his residence, Dorset-square, on the 29th of November last, was proved in London on the 27th of December by his relief, Lady Marie Louise Routh, and his son, Edward John Routh, the joint-executors. The will was made in June, 1856, bequeathing to his wife, for the use of herself and her children, all his furniture and household effects, and all shares in the Trust and Loan Company, Canada; also his freehold estates in Canada West, consisting of 1513 acres, together with his freehold messuages and land in Canada East; advising his trustees not to sell but to retain, the estates where situated near the river, as they are gradually increasing in value. He has left specific legacies of family portraits to the children of his first marriage, the residue to be divided according to the statue of distributions.—The will of the Honorable Charlotte Chetwynd, who died in November last, was proved in London on the 23rd of December by her sister, the Honourable Mary Anne Chetwynd, the sole executrix and sole legatee. Personality, £6000.—The will of Alexis Soyer, Esq., of Marlborough-road, St. John's-wort, who died on the 5th of August last, was administered to a creditor, to whom was granted letters of administration with the will amended, the executors and residuary legatee having renounced. A caveat was entered, which had delayed the passing of the grant until the 23rd of December. The personality was sworn under £1000. The will is very short, being contained on one side of foolscap, and the signature is very feebly written; it is dated the 19th of June, 1858. He bequeathed to the National Gallery the following pictures:—"English Ceres," "Young Israelites," "Young Bavarians," "A Centarian," and the Portrait of Madame Soyer, his late wife. To Mr. Blackwell, of Soho-square, and his partner, Mr. Cross, export oilman, each a picture, the first, "The Donkey Boy," and to the other any picture he may select. £50 to a niece; £100 to the Kensal-green Cemetery, where he has a vault; and the residue to Mrs. Cooke, many years his housekeeper.

SIR BERNARD BURKE'S PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE FOR 1859.

The new edition for the present year of this popular work has just appeared, extended and improved, and is a very handsome volume. A number of additional heraldic illustrations have been introduced, and the work gives long and interesting details of the new peers and baronets. We have here all we can want to know of the families of Lords Chelmsford and Kingsdown, and the baronets Havelock, the two Lawrences, and Outram—names of famous note. The pedigree of the Earls of Shrewsbury, the subject of the late memorable contest, is given at great length, and the account of that curiously recovered Earldom of Newburgh is quite a romance of itself. The genealogy of the Duke of Leinster forms a long and attractive article, with much new light thrown upon it by the able book which the Earl of Kildare has recently written about this ancient and historic house, of which he is heir-apparent. Sir B. Burke has introduced into this edition a novelty which must prove useful—viz., an alphabetical list of the seats and mansions of the peers and baronets, thus enabling one on hearing of a noble residence to find directly to whom it belongs.

THE DUTCH COMMISSIONER AT THE JAPANESE COURT.—The *Javasche Courant* contains a detailed account of the last voyage of the Netherlands Commissioner to the Japanese Court at Jeddo. For the first time the Commissioner was received by the Emperor of Japan in person. His Majesty, who was seated upon a magnificent throne, condescended to address a few remarks to the Envoy without the interposition of an interpreter. His Majesty speaks Dutch "with a pure accent." The *Javasche Courant* adds that Dutch has been for some time the language of the Court, of the servants, and of the diplomats of Japan, and that Dutch literature is held in high esteem.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Our dates from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, are to November 8, and from the mining region in British Columbia to October 31. There is no particular change in the character of the news since the last advices. Considerable mining, with fair results, was going on, not only in the bed of Fraser River, but at some points on the banks. The miners at Hill's Bar had been holding "indignation meetings," to protest against the regulations made by the local commissioners at that place. A small boat had been seized on Fraser River for attempting to smuggle goods into the country. A new steamer, called the *Governor Douglas*, built at Victoria, and intended for the Fraser River trade, was launched on the 30th of October. The streets of Victoria were being paved. Business there is said to be improving.

BAYON'S MANOR, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THIS romantic and stately pile, which is the residence of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, is situated nineteen miles north-east from Lincoln, and four miles from Market Rasen. The outer walls contain between five and six acres. It is a castellated manor-house, which, with its ivy-mantled walls, towers, and machicolations; with its frowning barbican, courts, ramparts, and ruined keep, presents a picturesque and magnificent example of a baronial residence in the middle ages. It is surrounded by an extensive park abounding with deer, diversified by every variety of hill, dale, wood and lake, and situated in a beautiful and commanding position on the Wolds. A rapid stream, with occasional waterfalls, rising in the D'Eyncourt property, and forming the source of the river Ancholme, rushes through the park. The entrance over the moat, by a drawbridge, and through four successive gates of powerful architecture—two of them with portcullises—is exceedingly picturesque and impressive. The interior comprises apartments of great size and dignity. The spacious, lofty, and magnificent banqueting-hall is entered through a Gothic oak screen, above which is a minstrels' gallery. This apartment has an open and massive timber roof, with pendants after the fashion of early times, and is adorned with suits of armour, ancient weapons of war and chase, banners, and portraits. The library has a monastic effect, and has also a ponderous open timber roof, resting on stone corbels, like that in the hall, and equally occupies the height of the building. It is well stored in every department of elegant literature, history, topography, and antiquities, with some curious MSS. and fine statuary, including a bust of the Queen when a child, by Behnes. Here also is the only existing model of the Bastille, formerly belonging to Louis XVIII. The withdrawing-room is a splendid saloon, cruciform, fifty-four feet in length and thirty-six feet in the transept, corresponding in mediæval character with the hall. The building contains, moreover, a variety of other apartments and galleries decorated with pictures, statuary, armour, &c. The oriels and windows are beautifully enriched with painted glass, exhibiting coat-armour and heraldic devices connected with the family. In the gallery are original busts of Napoleon I. and Byron, the former by Chaudet, and the latter by Bartolini, for each of which the sculptors had the benefit of several sittings. The bust of Napoleon was given by him to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch, and that of Byron was executed at Pisa before he went to Greece, and is mentioned by him in his correspondence. There are several portraits of great historical interest, and some noble Etruscan vases, among the finest in the country. The walls of some of the chambers are decorated by ancient arras, and in the state-room, which has an open wooden roof, is an antique bed, the canopy and hangings of which are of rare and brilliant bugle tapestry, formerly in the ducal palace at Venice. Sir E. Bulwer-Lytton wrote his "Harold" in this apartment, and in his dedication to Mr. D'Eyncourt refers to its peculiarities and to the history of this mansion, which, indeed, abounds in interesting relics of former ages. In a tower connected with the second gateway is a deep-sounding clock-bell with musical chimes. This bell forms a monument to Captain Eustace D'Eyncourt, the youngest son of the present owner of the manor, who died at Barbadoes in 1842, and bears the following touching inscription:—

Me posuit

CAROLUS DE EYNOUR,
Filium flore satatis abruptum,
Eustachium delectissimum
Defiens.

Revocat vox mea dulcis amoris horas:
Moneat quoque—quam fugaces!
Quanta sit vita!

This manor became at the Conquest the property of the Conqueror's brother Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, whence it was denominated Bayeux Manor (since corrupted to "Bayons"), and was subsequently the baronial inheritance of the family of De Bayeux till the reign of Edward II., when it passed to that of Beaumont, and thence, by inheritance, into the hands of Francis, Lord Lovel and D'Eyncourt, who forfeited it, with his other vast possessions, temp. Henry VII.,

in consequence of his share in the battle of Stoke, 1487. This powerful nobleman escaped from that battle, and Lord Bacon states that he was said to have lived for years afterwards in a cave or vault. In fact, about one hundred and fifty years ago his skeleton, as it was supposed to be, was found in a concealed room at his residence in Oxfordshire, Minster Lovel. It was seated in a chair, in rich attire, with a cap, book, paper, pens, &c., all much decayed. Bayons Manor came thus into the hands of the Crown, and was subsequently granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Henry Norris, who was afterwards sacrificed on the block by the King, in order to rid himself of his unhappy Queen, Anne Boleyn. It was, consequently, again forfeited, but afterwards, by grant and repurchase, came back to, and continues the property of, the descendants of William, second son of Alice, Baroness D'Eyncourt, and male heir (unattainted by blood) of the Lord Lovel and D'Eyncourt, whose untoward fate we have related. This manor with its appendages well corresponds with the romantic annals which belong to this baronial family, of which Sir Bernard Burke has given an account in his engaging history of Bayons Manor and genealogical works. The View we present to our readers is taken from the north-west. The varied landscape from the Manor-House is beautiful: the village and church of Tealby are seen hanging on the side of a steep acclivity crowned with wood, which is gracefully scattered over the green slopes of the park. Southward, beyond a vast plain, covered for miles with ancient timber, appears in the distance Lincoln Cathedral; and the whole scene has a charm incapable of description. Amongst the salient objects seen from the manor is a noble stone building of Gothic architecture, recently erected by Mr. D'Eyncourt as a school for the surrounding district and an institute for the instruction generally of the rural classes, to be maintained at his expense. The manor owes its existing condition chiefly to the present owner. It contains several of the ancient apartments; but he has restored and added to it in a style which has rendered it one of the chief ornaments of the county of Lincoln.

THE D'EYN COURT MEMORIAL WINDOW IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

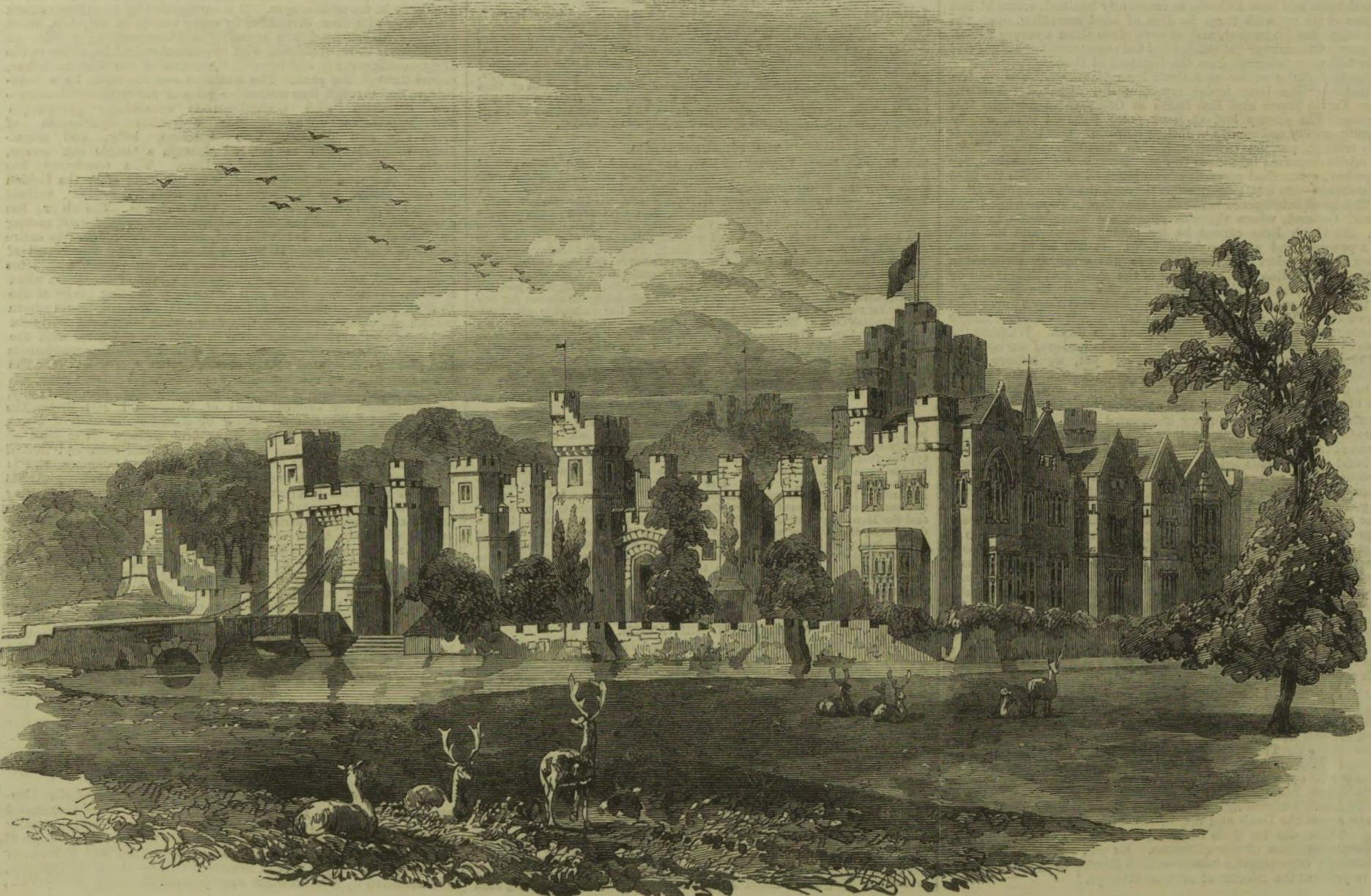
A BEAUTIFUL stained glass window has just been placed in the west end of Lincoln Cathedral by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt,

of Bayons Manor, in commemoration of Remigius, first Bishop of Lincoln, who founded the church in the eleventh century. Remigius died in May, 1092, on the eve of the day appointed for the consecration of his church. Remigius de Fescamp and his relative Walter D'Eyncourt accompanied William the Conqueror to England. Walter, having aided in the battle of Hastings, became a powerful Baron in Lincolnshire; and Remigius, being an ecclesiastic, was appointed to the bishopric of Lincoln, then for

migius, the first bishop and founder. The result is a further evidence of the taste and judgment of Mr. Crace, of Wigmore-street, whose great and well-known experience so fully qualified him for this undertaking. The antiquarian correctness of the design, as well as the richness and harmony of colour, produce a most gratifying effect, in admirable keeping with the ancient and magnificent building, the origin of which is fitly recalled by this new illustration.



THE D'EYN COURT MEMORIAL WINDOW IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



BAYONS MANOR, LINCOLNSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES TENNYSON D'EYN COURT.

the first time constituted an episcopal see. He was a man full of energy and intelligence. Enriched by the King, with whom he had, through the D'Eyncourts, a family connection, and aided by Gilbert de Gant, the Queen's nephew, he erected the first cathedral. What remains of that work may be found in part of the west front, over which, and central in the nave, is a beautiful rose window of large dimensions, hitherto filled with plain glass, although it was doubtless a coloured window prior to the puritanical destruction of such adornments. For this a splendid substitute of coloured glass (represented by our Engraving) has been presented by the Right Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt, of Bayons Manor, and dedicated to the memory of the founder, Remigius. The centre is occupied by a figure of the Bishop in his pontifical vestments, and the entire window creditably competes with some of the beautiful ancient specimens existing in other parts of the church. Thus a memorial worthy of the distinguished founder, and continually reminding those who frequent the cathedral of their obligation to him, is justly provided by the munificence of Mr. D'Eyncourt. The consanguinity of Remigius and Walter D'Eyncourt, their connection with the Conqueror, and the fact that Remigius built the cathedral, are curiously corroborated by a leaden plate which, in 1760, was found in a tomb, supposed to have been that of the D'Eyncourt family, near the western entrance. This plate is preserved in the cathedral library, and bears a Latin inscription, which, translated, is as follows:

Here lyeth William, son of Walter de Eyncourt, cousin of Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, who built this church. The aforesaid Willian was of Royal descent; and, while receiving his education in the Court of King William, son of the great King William who conquered England, died on the 3rd kalends of November.

Accordingly, as some other gentlemen of the county of Lincoln have recently placed windows in the cathedral to the memory of their connections, Mr. D'Eyncourt very naturally, as the descendant of Baron Walter, has dedicated this conspicuous window to Re-

SKETCHES FROM CORFU



SUNDAY DRESS.

HOLIDAY COSTUME.

SUNDAY DRESS.

ORDINARY COSTUME.

GREEK PRIEST.

THE island and town of Corfu having been recently described in this Journal (in No. 949), we content ourselves at present with giving a few particulars relative to the accompanying Engravings:—

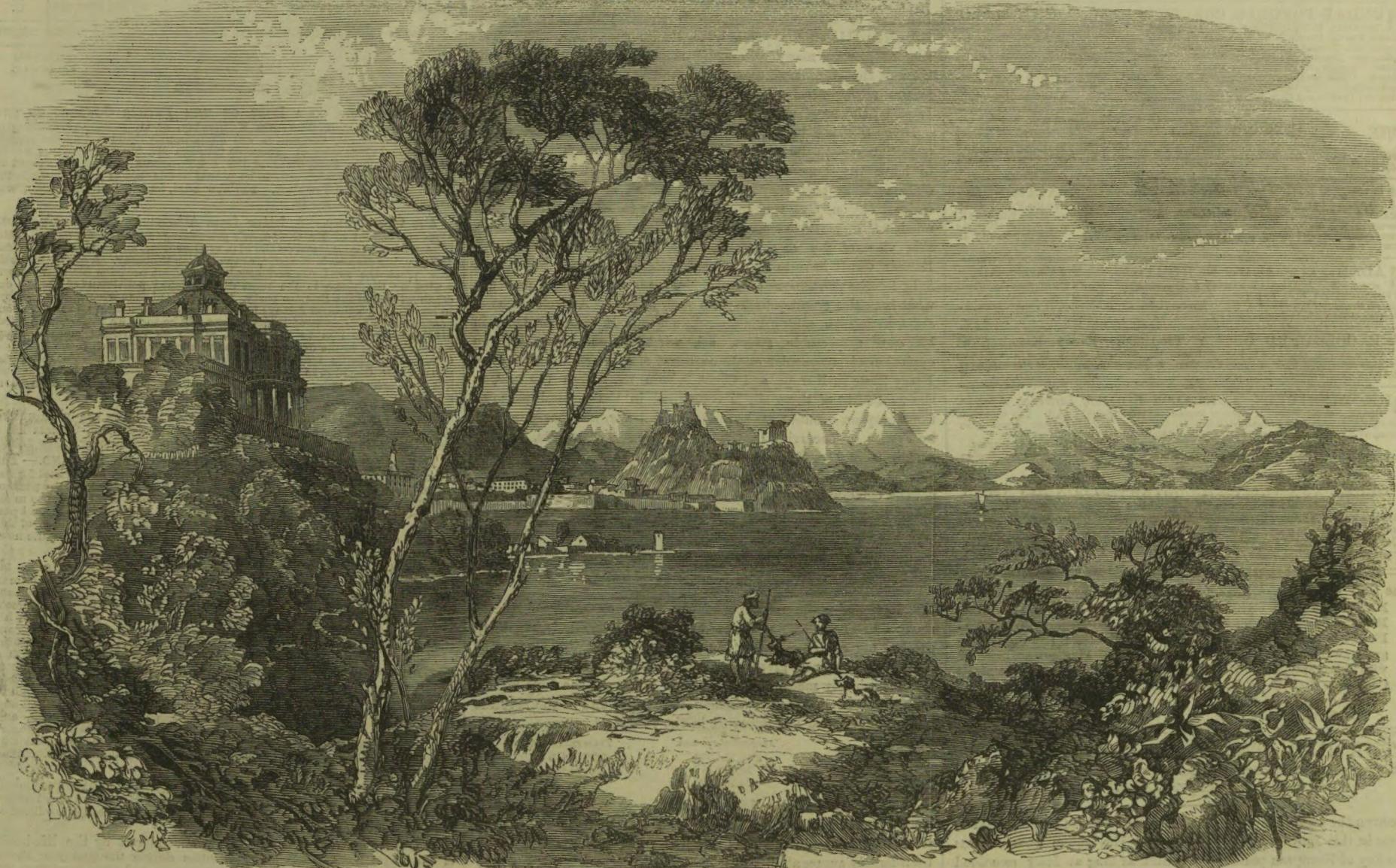
The annexed view of the town and citadel of Corfu was taken from the height on the left of the One-Gun Battery-road. At the left of the Engraving is represented the country-house, built by Sir F. Adam, when Lord High Commissioner, in the years 1826-27. Unfortunately, it proved to be unhealthy, from the marshy land around it. Of late years, however, a great improvement in this respect has taken place, by the drainage of some of the land, and by the formation of a road which passes by the entrance of these grounds, on the One-Gun Battery-road. Towards the centre of the Sketch is that portion of the town of Corfu which looks

of which is situated the Palace of St. Michael and St. George, the residence of the Lord High Commissioner. Here, also, the Senate holds its meetings, and during the Session the Legislative Assembly, or House of Commons, sits. This edifice was built by General Sir George Whitmore, of the Royal Engineers. It is formed of Maltese stone, and is one of the prettiest buildings of the kind in existence. Adjoining it is the military library, of similar construction. The steeple, so conspicuous in the view, is that of the church of St. Spiridone, the patron saint of the island—one of the richest and most beautiful churches in Corfu. Here the body of the saint repose, and at stated periods in the year it is carried in grand procession around the town, attended by all the Greek ecclesiastical functionaries of the island. The body of this saint is the property of the Bulgari family, having been confirmed to them by Venetian ordinances in the years 1669

and 1775. The rock on which the citadel stands is of imposing appearance, and is strongly fortified. A wide ditch, over which is a large drawbridge, separates it from the town. On its top is a light-house, to guide vessels on their way through the north channel. In the distance, on the left, is the Mountain of St. Salvador, in the island; and beyond, on the right, are the mountains of Albania, the tops of which are for the most part of the year covered with snow.

THE COSTUMES.

The females of each village in Corfu have a distinguishing costume, which they wear on holidays; and on these occasions the men also put on their best attire, usually adding an Albanian or other scarf, with a jacket suitable to the season. But the universal dress for the men is the loose breeches and capote—a pipe being an indispensable companion.



VIEW OF THE TOWN AND CITADEL OF CORFU, TAKEN FROM THE LEFT OF THE ONE GUN BATTERY.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9.—1st Sunday after Epiphany.
MONDAY, 10.—Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins.
WEDNESDAY, 12.—French National Guard disbanded, 1852. Moon's first
THURSDAY, 13.—Cambridge Lent Term begins. [quarter, 7h. 23m., a.m.]
FRIDAY, 14.—Oxford Lent Term begins.
SATURDAY, 15.—Attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon, 1853.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 13, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
5 3 20	5 38	5 56	6 14	6 34	6 55	7 16

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Sole Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—A MORNING PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME on MONDAY, at Two o'Clock.—On MONDAY EVENING and until further notice, Balfe's highly-successful OPERA, SA TANELLA; or, the Power of Love. Characters by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Rebecca Isaac, Miss Susan Pyne, Mr. George Honey, Mr. A. St. Albyn, Mr. H. Corri, Mr. Weis, and Mr. W. Harrison Conductor. Mr. Alfred Mellon. Concluding with the New Pantomime, LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD: Mme. W. H. Payne, Frederick Payne, Henry Payne, Flexmore, Barnes, Miss Clara Morgan, Miller, Morlach and Pasquale. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven. Private Boxes, £1 1s. to £3 3s.; Box-office open daily from Ten till Five, under the superintendence of Mr. J. Parsons, where places may be secured without any fee for booking.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, Miss Amy Sedgwick will appear in the character of Constance, in THE LOVE CHASE. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, THE BUSYBODY: Marplot, Mr. Buckstone. On these nights the Pantomime will terminate at Eleven o'clock. Every evening, after the Comedies, the Christians Pantomime of UNDINE; or, Harlequin and the Spirit of the Waters.—A Morning Performance of the Pantomime on Thursday next, Jan. 13, and every Thursday during January. Doors open at Half-past One; commence at Two; conclude at a Quarter past Four. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—FAREWELL SEASON of Mr. CHARLES KEAN as MANAGER.—Monday, HAMLET; Tuesday, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE; Wednesday and Saturday, THE CORSICAN BROTHERS; Thursday, MACBETH; Friday, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING; and the PANTOMIME Every Evening.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—BARON MUNCHAUSEN, the immensely-successful Pantomime, with SCENES in the CIRCLE and the REVOLT IN INDIA every Night. On Saturday a Morning Performance of the Pantomime at Two o'clock. Dress Circle, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Stage Manager, Mr. R. Phillips.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Grand Christmas Pantomime of QUEEN ANN'S FARTHING; or, the Three Kingdoms of Copper, Silver, and Gold.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, January 13.—Monday, at Nine; Tuesday, Wednesday, open at Ten; Great Poultry Show—Thursday, Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Seventh Winter Concert at Half-past Two. Admission, Ha'p-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. During the Poultry Show Mr. Pepper will lecture in the Concert room on "Breadmaking by Machinery." On Sunday, open from Half-past One to Sunset to Shareholders gratuitously.

CRYSTAL PALACE—POULTRY SHOW.—The Great Winter Show of Poultry and Pigeons will take place on Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 8th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of January, 1858, in the North Wing adjoining the Tropical Department. Admission, including all the attractions of the Palace, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; Children under 12, One Shilling. Other days, One Shilling; Children, Sixpence. The Laughable Shadows in the Central Transept causing much gratification, they will be continued; and the Palace, including the Alhambra Court, will be lighted at dusk during the Poultry Show.

M. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is Open Every Evening (including Saturday) at Eight; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, numbered and reserved, which can be taken in advance from the plan at the EGYPTIAN HALL, every day, from Eleven to Four, without any extra charge, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, S. Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, JANUARY 14. Mendelssohn's ST. PAUL. Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. H. Barnby, and Signor Belletti. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, 6, Exeter Hall.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD begs to announce that previous to her departure on a provincial tour she will give a MATINEE MUSICALE of CLASSICAL MUSIC at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY NEXT, Jan. 15; to commence at Half-past Two o'clock; supported by Signor Platti, Herr Louis Rees, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Lazarus. The Pianoforte will be in the centre of the Hall. Stalls, 10s. 6d. and 7s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s. 6d.; may be obtained at Miss Goddard's residence, 47, Welbeck-street, at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Hammond's, or Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street; Ollivier's, Old Bond-street; Leader and Cocks'; and Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street, where a plan of the room may be seen.

MR. SIMS REEVES and Miss GODDARD at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, in conjunction with the Swedish Singers, &c., MONDAY, JAN. 10. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats (balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; and Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—MONDAY EVENING Next, Jan. 10: Monday, Jan. 17; Monday, Jan. 24. Vocalists: Madame Viardot Garcia, Miss Poole, Miss Stabach, Mdlle. Behrens, Mdlle. di Villar, Miss Læssøe, Mrs. Messent, Miss Barron, Miss Eyes, Miss Letters, and Mme. Lancia; Signors Lucchesi, and Dragoone, Mr. Sartori, Mr. White, Mr. Sims Reeves, and the Swedish Singers Harmonium, Horn, Engels; Conductor, Mr. Wyke Cooper; Signor Goddard; Signor Goddard. Conductors: Mr. Beaufort. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats (balcony), 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s. May be obtained at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.—**THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE,** in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at SOWERBY BRIDGE, Jan. 10; BOLTON, 11; ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 12; WAKEFIELD, 13; BARNSLEY, 14.

MR. SIMS REEVES IMITATED in VOICE, ACTION, and APPEARANCE, in the most Wonderful Manner, by Mrs. HOWARD PAUL, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Every Night (except Saturday), in the Comic and Musical PATCHWORK, pronounced the most Animated and Sparkling Entertainment of the Day. Morning Representation every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Commence at Eight.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—New Addition. The Count de Montalembert, from a photograph by Maull and Polyblank; the King and Queen of Greece; the King and Queen of Hanover; the Kings of England, from Richard III. to Queen Victoria. Admission, 1s.; extra room, 6d. open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE, Every Evening, at the OXFORD GALLERY, Regent-circus. The Coloured Opera Troupe will take their First Provincial Tour early in February. Engagements, Letters, &c., address Mons. ALBAIN, Oxford Gallery.

OHIO MINSTRELS, ADELAIDE ROOMS, Lowther Arcade, Strand. Great Success of the new Burlesque, THE EBONY MAN. The Company, as ever, comprises Fifteen talented Vocalists, Musicians, and Comedians. Open every Evening at Half-past Seven; and on Wednesdays and Saturdays at Half-past Eight. Manager, M. SCHMIDT.

In a few days will be published, VOLUME XXXIII. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt, price 18s.; in paper covers, 13s. Containing Twelve Coloured Engravings, and Illustrations of the most important Events that have occurred during the past six months.

Covers for Binding the Volume, 2s. 6d.; Reading Cases, 2s.; Portfolios, for preserving the Numbers, 4s.

The CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS having been reprinted, a few copies are NOW ON SALE. This Magnificent Number consists of Four Sheets, and includes the Coloured Picture "Fair and Fruitful Italy," after George Lance; two other Engravings printed in Colours, and a profusion of Illustrations, together with Tales, Sports, and Pastimes,—all having reference to the Great Christmas Festival. Price One Shilling unstamped; stamped copies twopence extra.

198, Strand, Jan. 6.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

DURING the last four years we have several times had occasion to state in this Journal our conviction that the Italian question was the key of European politics; and that as long as Italy remained in the condition in which it was left by the events of 1848 and 1849 the peace of the world was not worth three months' purchase. This week the Italian question stands prominent, and justifies the fears we have expressed. The sensitive Bourse of

Paris quivers through all its ramifications at the significant words spoken by the French Emperor to the Austrian Envoy. London feels the repercussion; and all Europe thinks and speaks of an approaching war, with all its incalculable calamities.

The question is obvious, but not simple. Italy is non-existent as a political fact; and the Italian States, with the sole exception of Sardinia, are dissatisfied and disgusted with their rulers. Some, if not all, are in covert rebellion against them. The Lombardo-Venetians, hating the yoke of Austria with an intensity of hatred which we in our soberer clime are slow to comprehend, endure it with groans and curses, and would throw it off to-morrow were it not for the presence of an overwhelming force of Germans, Bohemians, and Hungarians. The Romans, who detest the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, might have been a free people at this date had it not been for the cruel and unwarrantable interference of the French Republic in 1849. At this moment we cannot doubt they would make another and equally vigorous effort to free themselves from the dismal misgovernment under which they suffer were the French to be withdrawn. The Neapolitans, with the exception of the lazy lazzaroni, are sick of the debasing bondage to which they have been subjected by the insane fears rather than by the premeditated wickedness of their Monarch; and the Sovereigns of such minor States as Tuscany rely upon foreign bayonets for the stability of their thrones. And, to confuse the confusion, the Emperor of the French, dreaming of his destiny, and slavishly working out the Napoleonic idea, believes that as the First Napoleon made himself King of Italy, and the Second Napoleon was crowned King of Rome, it is the duty of the Third Napoleon to follow the traditions and the antecedents of the dynasty. Milan is unattainable, and, therefore, he grasps at the Eternal City.

There was a time during the Crimean war when our English Statesmen—if they had really understood the position of Europe, or if understanding it, as we must suppose many of them did, they had had the courage, regardless of the immediate consequences to undertake a permanent settlement of the affairs of Europe—might, with the assistance of Austria, have ended the Russian war in a satisfactory manner, tranquillised Italy, and laid the bases of a peace that would have lasted at least as long as that which was conquered at Waterloo. But the opportunity was lost, and all the work which was then neglected or postponed remains to be done in the face of difficulties and complications that have been intensely aggravated by the delay. Notwithstanding the threatening nature of the words spoken by the Emperor of the French to M. de Hubner, it is possible that the peace of Europe may not be immediately broken. The French army wants employment, promotion, and "glory," such as military men most covet; and the Emperor himself, strong in his self-reliance and in a superstitious belief in his "star," may see in the present aspect of Italian affairs the opportunity long sought of re-establishing another portion of the original Napoleonic Empire. Yet, though we do not forget that the Bonapartes are Italians, and that to be King of Rome is to possess no common dignity, the Emperor is too shrewd a man not to see that the circumstances which seated the First Napoleon on the throne of Italy are not the same as those with which he himself is confronted. The great Napoleon, General of the Republic, did not, in gaining for the Republic his first victories in Italy, dream of the prize which he was ultimately to clutch; but the Third Napoleon, making war for that purpose, would enlist against himself many animosities with which his predecessors had not to contend. Napoleon I. was the deliverer of Italy. Napoleon III. aims apparently to be its conqueror. For these reasons, and for many others, he may see fit to pause ere he attempt the dangerous career of conquest; a career in which his failure might involve, not alone the loss of Italy, but of the Imperial throne of the Tuilleries.

If the Emperor have merely determined, without *arrière pensée*, to put an end to the occupation of Rome by French troops, and to leave the Pope and the Roman population to settle their differences as best they may, the Italian question may be of easier solution, and the Imperial words to M. de Hubner lose much of their threatening import. But, even in that favourable view of the case, Austria and a General Insurrection of Italians would have to try their strength against each other, and fight for the possession of Italy. People in England may ask what have this country to do with such affairs? As well might a quiet tradesman, taking his after-dinner nap at Number One, in his own respectable street, ask what he had to do with an explosion of gunpowder or the outbreak of a fire at Number Two, Every State in Europe, and Great Britain more than the rest, as the wealthiest of them all, is concerned in the general peace of the European commonwealth. An Italian war, whether provoked by France or occurring in the natural course of events, will be certain to involve England sooner or later. And when the time comes—as come it must—certain are we that neither the people nor the Government of Great Britain will lend support or countenance to mere Napoleonism, or to any solution of the difficulty that would sacrifice the Italian people, or help to aggrandise one military monarchy at the expense of another.

The increase in the resources of the State, as indicated by the returns of the revenue, seems very imperfectly understood by most of our contemporaries. In commenting on the revenue of 1858 they have not given adequate consideration to the reductions previously made in our taxation. To make the facts known we shall state the amount of these reductions and of the revenue for the year ended December 31 in the three last years:—

	Amount of revenue.	Taxes reduced.
1856 ..	£72,218,988	£2,203,475
1857 ..	70,300,342	10,753,490
1858 ..	66,286,995	

The taxes abolished in 1856 and 1857 were calculated to yield nearly twelve millions, and the revenue should have declined to the same amount in 1858 had not the resources of the country been largely augmented. But, instead of this, the decline is only six millions in 1856, and only four millions in 1854. The revenue from customs—an index to consumption—has augmented in the year £1,627,648, though the reduction of customs duties in 1857 was no less than £1,628,582. From the Board of Trade returns

for eleven months we learn that in this period, as against eleven months in 1857, there had been taken into consumption—of cocoa 240,000 lb. more, of coffee nearly 1,000,000 lb., of wheat 1,000,000 qrs., of flour nearly 2,000,000 cwt., of currants 140,000 cwt., of oranges and lemons 192,000 bushels, of raisins 68,000 cwt., of unrefined sugar 1,400,000 cwt., of tea 3,500,000 lb., and of tobacco 1,100,000 lb. Of wine, spirits, and timber a less quantity was consumed than in 1857. But of all the articles in use amongst the bulk of the people, the consumption of which denotes their well-being, there has been a great increase in 1858. As compared to 1856, too, which was a year of great prosperity, consumption was even greater than as compared to 1857. The Excise revenue also in 1858, was greater by £494,000 than in 1857, though it has not quite come up to expectations, because the people have appropriated a less proportion of their incomes than usual to the purchase of ardent spirits. For ten months 1857 was an unusually prosperous year. For only two months was it affected, but then very severely, by the commercial convulsion. Through the whole of 1858, however, the effects of that convulsion were more or less felt. In the early part of it they were very severe, and pauperism in the manufacturing districts increased nearly 50 percent. Now those effects are nearly at an end; exports and imports again equal almost their greatest magnitude; pauperism has dwindled below its dimensions at this time last year; the revenue is rapidly increasing; from all the manufacturing districts the trade reports are extremely favourable; and there is every probability that 1859 will show a much greater increase in the national resources than 1858. From the sufferings of the mercantile body we expected a greater reduction in the Property and Income Tax than was calculated on in the early part of 1857. The amount reduced in 1857 was £9,125,000; but the actual decline of the yield in 1858 was only £7,546,809. Such facts do justice to those who are the last to despair of the fortunes of their country as long as its energies be uncramped. Mr. Disraeli, by his confidence in them, has obtained a triumph over his less confident rivals. In April he calculated the customs revenue, for the fiscal year ended next March, when it will, probably, be greater than in the year now ended, at £23,400,000, which in the then condition of the country he was told was an exaggerated estimate. Owing to the increased consumption, we have pointed out that the customs revenue for 1858 has actually amounted to £24,092,000, or £600,000 above the sum which he supposed it might reach. The singular part of the matter is that the advocates of free trade took the gloomy, and the Protectionist Minister the bright, view. Time, however, has amply justified the policy of freedom and falsified the gloomy predictions with which an unexpected exclusion from office had inspired those who had been zealous in its favour.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended Dec. 31, 1858.			QUARTER ended Dec. 31, 1858.		
	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease	Net Revenue	Increase	Decrease
Customs ..	£ 24,092,000	1,627,648	..	£ 6,202,187	619,169	..
Excise ..	17,966,000	494,000	..	5,004,000	235,000	..
Stamps ..	7,996,343	727,120	..	2,029,000	268,000	..
Taxes ..	3,158,033	54,013	..	1,332,000	22,000	..
Property-tax	7,591,183	547,000	..	261,437
Post-office ..	3,075,900	83,000	..	860,000	50,000	..
Crown Lands	277,440	3,786	..	82,500	500	..
Miscellaneous	2,130,901	453,935	..	917,971	192,264	..
Totals ..	66,286,995	3,443,462	7,546,809	17,032,658	1,986,033	261,437
				£4,103,347		£1,125,496
				Net Decrease.		Net Increase.

PRESENTATION OF A BUST OF THE PRINCE CONSORT TO THE MANCHESTER CORPORATION.—On Wednesday, at an adjourned meeting of the Manchester City Council, it was unanimously decided that the marble bust of the Prince Consort, presented through Mr. T. Fairbairn, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Art-Treasures Exhibition

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD CLYDE's masterly strategy has not been destined to be wasted on enemies unworthy to be skilfully destroyed. His first important foe fled before him, leaving empty fortresses to be occupied by our troops; but the veteran General managed to catch the next enemy, to dislodge him from his jungle, force him into a conflict which speedily ended in a rout, and, having covered the field of the slain, light artillery and cavalry did the rest in a chase of several miles. This victory, which may be regarded as a sort of "illumination" to the MS. of the Queen's proclamation, will have an excellent effect, and we may look with confidence to hear that the disaffected in Oude are being brought to see the sense of becoming loyal, when loyalty implies amnesty, and the conservation of their property; while disloyalty means being hunted down and cut up by a perfectly determined and unrelenting avenger. And every Englishman must rejoice in the addition of a new laurel-leaf to the wreath of Lord Clyde, to whom, by the way, even the gallant Campbells of every ilk may be grateful for his having, as it is stated, in early life adopted their name, in place of his own, said to have been M'Liver or M'Cleverty. He has further ennobled one of the best names in genealogy.

Her Majesty's noble Envoy in China, Lord Elgin, having successfully accomplished his work, has been making a sort of survey of the scene he has been (with the aid of certain cannon) the means of opening to European trade. Wisely, and as a matter of policy, taking with him an imposing force, he has been steaming up the great river the artery of China, and henceforth to be as free to our merchantmen as our own Thames. This sort of formal taking possession of the rights secured by treaty appears to us to be an extremely sensible step and specially calculated to produce a good effect upon the Orientals. The Chinese Government, convinced at last that there is no use in trying to contend with the pertinacious Barbarians who insist on swearing eternal friendship with them, seem to have acted with a certain good grace, and to have facilitated Lord Elgin's triumphal visit of inspection.

A few words addressed by the Emperor of the French to the Austrian Minister have thrown the funds of Europe into agitation, and have set the pens of Europe speculating upon coming events. The Emperor simply lamented to M. Hubner that the relations between the two Governments were not more favourable. This amicable speech, delivered by Imperial lips upon a ceremonial occasion, is interpreted to mean that the Emperor Louis Napoleon's star has summoned him over the Alps, and that Austria must look out if she means to hold her own in Italy. In other and sterner words, the meaning is held to be that the Emperors of Austria and of France are to engage in a war for the Austrian dominions in Italy, and perhaps a little more. Diplomacy is now called upon to exert itself, to heal a breach, and to avert a danger. If the French Emperor be in earnest, diplomats may save their foolscap and red tape. But, as we have said, all discussion on the subject can be but speculation, for we have no facts whatever before us, except that France may be presumed to be restless, and that the Austrian Court is known to distrust and dislike the Napoleonic dynasty.

Having ascertained at least as much of the Ionian grievance-mongers' feelings as he could desire, Mr. Gladstone has abandoned the Seven Islands, and proceeded to Greece, where also he has been most enthusiastically received. He is not likely to have heard in Athens many arguments in opposition to those of the discontented Septinsulars; but if it could be supposed that so shrewd and accomplished a man stood in any real need of information on the question he has been sent to investigate, there are Englishmen in Greece who could tell him in a quarter of an hour what kind of a population is that for which beneficent institutions, protected by England, are not free enough, and what would be the result of granting the ridiculous prayer for union with the mismanaged Russian province called Greece. We take it that the islanders will be disposed of in an elaborate, perhaps, but straightforward despatch to the Colonial Secretary; and that the readers of the *Quarterly Review* a few months hence will be delighted with an elegant and scholarly article on the Isles of Greece, and will know to whom to express their gratitude. And it is quite worth while to bear the expense of such a mission as Mr. Gladstone's for the sake of the gain to literature which will inevitably arise.

The so-called "religious newspapers" (denounced by the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" as among the greatest curses of the day) must prepare new thunderbolts for Rome, for it is finally settled that the heir to the English Crown shall pass his winter under the shadow of St. Peter's. It is needless for us to say that we have no doubt of H.R.H.'s coming back even a more confirmed Protestant, if necessary, than he goes out; for if anything can tend to prevent an intelligent mind from yielding to the sentimentalisms of Roman Catholicism it is intimate acquaintance with any continental city where priestcraft has its full swing. The more the Prince can see of Popery, in action or inaction, the readier he will be to thank Providence for having set his lot in a land where a Church has no power save in the will of a people.

Less melancholy than the accident at the Victoria Theatre, yet very terrible and distressing, has been a casualty at a place devoted to the harmless, and in some degree instructive, entertainment chiefly sought by a quiet part of the population, and very popular among the young. A staircase gave way at the Polytechnic Institution a few nights ago, and the mass of persons upon it were precipitated the depth between the stairs and those a flight lower. How so few were sadly injured, and but one child was deprived of life, it is difficult to say, for the features of the accident appear fearful enough for a far worse catastrophe. Very great injury to numerous persons has, however, resulted, and it is computed that at least fifty have suffered in a greater or less degree. No explanation which has yet been given of the cause of the casualty is at all satisfactory. But it is wonderful, considering the number of our buildings, the crowds that visit them, and the rogueries of trade, that many more staircases, and floors, and fronts do not go down. In Beckford's life we are told that the enormous Fonthill tower was built, not upon arches as was designed, but on a sandy foundation, and that the builder on his death-bed sent for the owner of the abbey, and gave him the pleasant intelligence of the fraud, and that the tower must fall. And, assuredly, down it came. Many architects could tell strange stories of their having unexpectedly returned to works which they were supposed to have left for the day, and finding them being dishonestly completed. Our remarks, of course, have no bearing on the Polytechnic, which always seemed a solid and stable building, and where the present accident could scarcely have occurred from any dishonesty in the builder; but we refer to a well-known fact, and one which, we trust, may not ere long receive painful illustration.

Judgment has been given in the Davidson and Gordon case; the certificate has been refused, and Mr. Chapman, late of the great firm of Overend and Gurney, has been judicially declared to have been "accessory after the fact to a most gross and wicked fraud."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.—Captain Shepherd has been compelled to resign his seat in the Council of India, in consequence of ill health.

THE NEW EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On the last day of the old year a contract was signed, in Leadenhall-street, for the building of a new East India House in Downing-street, to occupy the large open space, which has long been standing empty, next to the Foreign-office. By the terms of the contract the building must be completed within two years. The Secretary of State for India in Council has appointed Messrs. G. G. Scott and Digby Wyatt joint architects for erecting the new India Office. The arrangement of the exterior will fall to Mr. Scott, while Mr. Digby Wyatt will have the charge of the internal portions of the structure.—It is said that the Government purpose to transfer the library and museum at the East India House to the British Museum, though it is not stated what rooms are assignable for the reception of these treasures.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the evening meeting, Monday, January 10, at Burlington House—Sir Roderick I. Murchison in the chair—the following papers are to be read:—1. Notes on the Zambesi Expedition, from the Journal of Thos. Baines, Esq., F.R.G.S. Communicated by Dr. Livingstone, F.R.G.S.—2. "Account of the Lake Tojoa, in Honduras, Central America." By E. G. Squier, of the United States of America.—3. "Journal of a Voyage in Mexico." By Chas. Sevin, Esq., F.R.G.S.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The sixth annual exhibition of this society opens to-day, at the Suffolk-street Gallery. The private view was yesterday. The collection is a numerous one, well diversified, landscapes, architectural and figure subjects coming in each for their fair share; and miniatures, coloured and uncoloured, in great force. The Prince Consort paid a visit to the rooms on Thursday.

THE SHIPOWNERS' SOCIETY OF LONDON have received a communication from the Home Office, announcing that her Majesty has graciously received the "loyal and dutiful" address adopted at the general meeting of shipowners on the 15th ult., and has been pleased to refer the same to the consideration of the Board of Trade.

ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.—The staff-sergeants of this regiment entertained upwards of one hundred guests at the new head-quarters in the City-road, on New Year's Eve, including non-commissioned officers from the Royal Marines, Guards, militia, and other corps stationed in the vicinity of London. The splendid mess-room was tastefully decorated, and dancing was kept up till a late hour.

CHRISTMAS SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—In spite of New Year's Day and its manifest attractions for young folks, Professor Faraday found a crowded hall awaiting his entrance on Saturday last in the theatre of the Royal Institution. The subject of the lecture was the conduction of heat and of electricity by metals, and their tenacity and malleability. The fourth of the series was given on Tuesday afternoon. The lecture was devoted to an interesting development of the various powers of iron, its weight, its hardness, its change of character when heated, and finally the magnetic power inherent in it, which some had supposed was possessed by iron only, but which was now recognised as existing more or less in all matter.

ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—Saturday last being the first day of the New Year, Mr. Sampson Low, the secretary of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, according to annual custom, laid before the committee of that excellent society the following returns of fires attended and lives saved by the escapes and conductors during the past twelve months. The report stated, *inter alia*, that during the quarter commencing at March last and ending at June 155 fires had been attended by the society's escapes, and 24 lives had been saved. During the quarter ending September the 30th 130 fires had been attended by the conductors with the escapes, and 12 lives had been saved. The total number of fires attended by the society's conductors up to the 31st of December, 1858, had been during the year 504, and during the same period 45 lives had been saved from that terrible element—fire. Since the re-establishment of the society, in the year 1843, 4067 fires had been attended, and 476 lives saved.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £22 were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Calshot and Appledore for saving the crews, consisting of eighteen men, of the brigs *Prophecie*, of Lisbon, and *Felicity*, of Milford. Other life-boats of the institution had rendered valuable services to shipwrecked crews during the past month. The silver medal of the institution and £1 were also voted to John Moss, seaman, in acknowledgment of his gallant conduct in saving, at the imminent risk of his own life, one out of two persons who had been thrown out of a small boat off Dungeness. Various other rewards were voted to several parties in acknowledgment of their meritorious services in saving life from wrecks on different parts of the coast. It was reported that the institution had during the past month sent new life-boats and carriages to Cullercoats, near Tynemouth; and to Carsore and Tramore. Payments amounting to £721 were ordered to be made for various life-boats and carriages and their equipments. A tabular statement, showing the services of the life-boats of the institution during the past year, was laid before the meeting. The boats had attended upwards of forty wrecks, and had saved more than one hundred lives. The society had paid its life-boats' crews £600 for their laudable services on those occasions. It was stated that the institution was much in need of funds to maintain in a state of thorough efficiency its eighty life-boat establishments, and that the committee had been compelled to draw largely on its small reserved fund to meet their outgoings, and that the present income of the society was very inadequate to meet its necessarily increasing expenditure.

THE DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—A meeting of the provisional committee of the Royal Dramatic College took place on Saturday last at the office, Bedford-street, Covent-garden—Mr. Benjamin Webster in the chair. The circular convening the meeting stated that Mr. Dodd had refused to make the promised conveyance of land, and had left unanswered the inquiry as to his engagement to build a central hall. The committee had, therefore, resolved that all further communication with him should cease, and that steps should be taken to enable them to accept other land for the purpose of the college. It also stated that on Mr. Dodd's determination being known the offers of two other and larger plots of land had been immediately made. The Necropolis Company had offered the charity five acres of their land near Woking, and had promised to reserve five more acres at a moderate price, should they be required in future. Mr. Meredith had offered five acres of excellent land near the Virginia Water at £35 per acre, including a small cottage and some other buildings upon the land. The Rev. Edward Moore had expressed his readiness to offer five or seven acres of land at Gerrard's-cross, a short distance from Stoke Pogis, the birthplace of the poet Gray. He thought that it would be advisable for a sub-committee to be appointed to go down and inspect the land which had been thus so generously offered to the college, so as to be enabled to report to the general meeting of the 12th inst. This was agreed to. A letter was read from the lessees of the Surrey Theatre, inclosing a cheque for £80 15s. 6d., the profits arising from a performance at that theatre in aid of the funds of the college. The chairman called attention to the dress ball, to take place on the 10th of February, at St. James's Hall, on behalf of the institution; and, after the transaction of some other business of a routine character, the meeting terminated.

A FEMALE MISER.—Information has been transmitted to the Coroner for West Middlesex of the death of an old woman who had lived for some time past in Camden-street, Islington. The deceased was considered to be in destitute circumstances, and she received weekly pecuniary relief from several charitable ladies; but upon being found dead in her room a search was made of the apartment, and in a coal cupboard was discovered concealed a sum of £1600, the money being in bank-notes, which were twisted up in several rolls. No relative has as yet come forward to claim the money.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND SALOON OMNIBUS COMPANIES.—The long-protracted dispute between these two rival companies is now in a fair way of progress to a final determination. A more amicable spirit has arisen between the representatives of each company, and it is finally agreed that the whole of the questions and matters in difference, with full powers, should be referred to Mr. Barstow, of the Common Law bar, a gentleman of considerable experience and standing, who has consented to undertake the onerous task, his decision and award to be final.

ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY AT THE WEST-END.—On Saturday last information was issued from Great Scotland-yard of a robbery having been committed at Mr. Henderson's, watchmaker and jeweller, 61, Piccadilly, consisting of 25 gold watches, 42 silver watches, 50 gold guard chains, 50 gold Albert chains, 32 sets of gold links and studs, 170 gold signet rings, 100 gold charms (of various shapes), 170 gold pins, besides other property.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE POLYTECHNIC.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred at the Polytechnic on Monday night. Just as the last of the audience were descending the spiral stone staircase the flight suddenly gave way, snapping short off at the wall, and, carrying away the flight below, precipitated about fifty people into the ruins. The poor sufferers were speedily extricated from the mass of superincumbent flagstones and rubbish, and about twenty who were most severely injured were conveyed in carts to the Middlesex Hospital. One poor child, Mary Pike, aged eight years, has since died, and others are pronounced in a very precarious state. Altogether, forty persons were injured. The cause of the accident is said to be due to the stairs, which had become much worn by use, having been covered over with an iron lattice-work; and it is suspected that the workmen, in letting in the metal, must have cut so deeply into the stonework as to weaken it.

AN ALARMING ACCIDENT occurred on the North London Railway, near the Camden Station, on Saturday evening last, but happily no lives were lost. A heifer strayed on the railway, and was cut to pieces by a train, which was thrown by the shock down a steep embankment.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The Westminster Abbey Sunday evening services were resumed on Sunday, when the attendance was as great as on the opening day of last year. Many improvements have been made in the arrangements of the nave, and the choir has been materially strengthened. The prayers were intoned by the Rev. J. C. Haden, the Lessons read by the Rev. Lord J. Thynne, and the Dean preached from St. Matthew i. 21—"Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." Archdeacon Grant will preach next Sunday, and the Rev. Daniel Moore, of Camberwell, on the Sunday following.

At St. Paul's there was a full congregation. The service was intoned by the Rev. C. F. Webber, the Lessons were read by the Dean, and the Old Hundredth and Bedford tunes were sung with striking effect, the congregation generally joining. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. H. Gurney, Hon. Canon of St. Paul's, and Rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone, from the Third Epistle of St. John ver. 2—"Beloved, I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper, and be in health, even as thy soul prospereth."

The first of a new series of services was well attended on Sunday at Exeter Hall, when the Litany was said and a sermon preached by the Rev. J. W. Reeve, Incumbent of Portman Chapel, Marylebone. The following clergymen are announced to preach in the course of the intended services:—The Rev. E. Garbett, the Rev. S. Minton, the Rev. J. Cohen, the Rev. E. Hoare, the Rev. C. D. Marston, the Rev. W. Hill, the Rev. J. Knapp, the Rev. B. Addison, the Rev. E. Clay, and the Rev. J. Richardson.

On Monday evening the London Diocesan Home Mission commenced a series of New Year's services for the working classes at several churches in the most densely populated portions of the metropolis. At the parish church of the well-known district of St. Giles—heretofore a by-word for poverty, filth, and crime—the scene presented was a striking one. The people were invited to come in their working clothes, and the church was crowded, the vast majority being of the class of persons for whom the services were specially designed, with a sprinkling here and there of the small tradesmen of the neighbourhood. The Litany service was read by the Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, Rector of the parish; after which a sermon was preached by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Chaplain to the Lock Hospital.

Several clergymen in the metropolis held midnight services on Friday night last, for the purpose of enabling their congregations to observe with solemnity the departure of the old and the coming in of the new year. The night was specially observed in all the Wesleyan chapels of the metropolis. In many of the Congregational or Independent chapels also services were held.

A series of special Sunday evening Dissenting services are in course of being held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The list of preachers for the first quarter includes ministers of the Wesleyan, Baptist, Countess of Huntingdon's, Independent, and Presbyterian connections.

EXETER HALL was filled to overflowing on Tuesday night, when the seventh lecture of the usual winter course in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The lecture was delivered without the aid of notes, and with Mr. Spurgeon's wonted vigour. The singing of the Doxology terminated the proceedings.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT, on Wednesday, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn pronounced judgment in the case of Davison and Gordon, the fraudulent brokers. He refused the certificates, but, with the consent of the assignees, allowed protection. He censured the conduct of Mr. Chapman, of the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., and said that his share in the transaction was a blot on his escutcheon which no time would ever remove.

THE FORTHCOMING HILARY TERM.—On Tuesday next Hilary Term commences, when the several courts of law and equity will resume their sittings. In the common law courts there is a good deal of business, and the arrears of the three courts number 153 rules, special cases, and demurrers. In the Court of Queen's Bench there are 47 rules, of which three are in the new-trial paper for judgment, and 21 for argument. In the special paper there are two rules for judgment and 15 for argument, besides which there are six enlarged rules. In the Common Pleas there are nine enlarged rules, 28 rules for new trials, three cases for the judgment of the court, and 16 demurrers are entered for hearing. In the lists of the Court of Exchequer—the errors and appeals from the Exchequer Chamber—there is one for judgment and six for argument. There are three in the peremptory paper, and in the special paper one for judgment and 16 for argument. It is rumoured that Lord Justice Knight Bruce is to be made a peer; and it is also rumoured that some new equity courts are to be built.

A SINGULAR AND PAINFUL CASE was heard at the Marylebone Police Court on Tuesday. A woman, named Esther Griggs, threw one of her children out of a window at half-past one o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the infant sustained such injuries as to render it doubtful whether she will recover. It was alleged in defence of the woman—and all the facts detailed by the police and other witnesses tend to show that the allegation is well founded—that she had dreamed her little boy told her the house was on fire, and had thrown her infant out of the window while under the influence of this dream. She was remanded until Tuesday next.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Wednesday, Gloucester Gale, aged thirty-two, the polygamist, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by the Recorder to four years' penal servitude, for feloniously marrying Celia Maria Wye, Lydia March, Sarah Ann Drewett, Martha Gover, and Fanny Tarrel, his wife, being alive.—On the same day Mr. Richard Roper, corn-dealer, of Greenwich, was tried on a charge of arson and fraud, the theory of the prosecution being that he had set fire to his own house, thereby causing the death of two of his children, and that he had inserted in his claim on the insurance company property which he had removed before the fire. The cross-examination of several of the witnesses for the prosecution gave a turn to the evidence favourable to the prisoner, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 981 boys and 1013 girls—in all, 1994 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1541.—The deaths in the Registrar-General's return for the metropolis last week amounted to 1494, or 48 above the corrected average. Measles, scarlatina, whooping-cough, and typhus, all exhibit an increase on some previous weeks. Scarlatina was fatal in 135 cases; typhus in 52. Measles carried off 53 children; whooping-cough 61. Three persons died from intemperance. The deaths of one man and three women (widows) occurred respectively at 90, 93, 95, and 100 years.

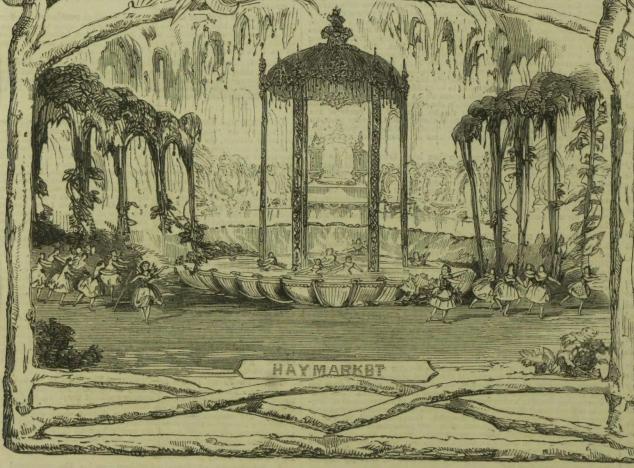
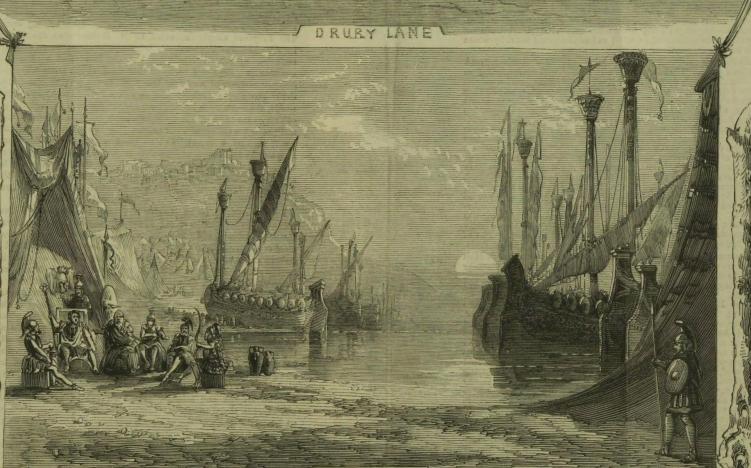
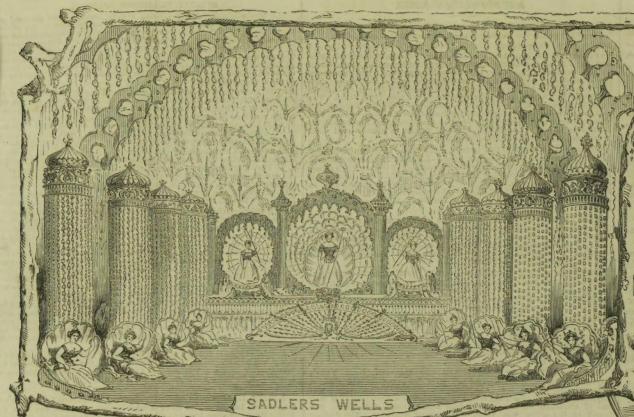
The general business of the port of London continues inactive. The number of ships reported inward during the past week was 171, and those cleared outward amounted to 109, including 23 in ballast. Of those on the berth loading outwards, 55 are for the Australian colonies, 9 for China, 2 for San Francisco, and 2 for Vancouver's Island.

The complete prospectus has been issued of the London District Telegraph Company. Within a radius of four miles the company intend to deliver messages at a charge of 4d. They will have in that space 100 stations. The mode of construction will, as far as practicable, be by carrying the wires over houses.

DIPHTHERIA.—Two physicians have written to the *Times*, giving prescriptions for "diphtheria." Both mention bad drains and other sources of malaria, the want of fresh air, &c., as predisposing causes. One "M.D." Kensington, writes:—"There is always some slight stiffness and uneasiness complained of. This ought to draw attention to the throat, when the peculiar appearance of the ulcer will at once determine its nature. The means I use are extremely simple, and hitherto have been most effectual. I give the sesquicarbonate of ammonia dissolved in a little water and sweetened, from two grains to a baby of a year old to ten grains to an adult, repeating it every hour, together with as much nourishment of every kind as can possibly be got down. At the same time I rub the outside of the throat with a strong emulsion of camphor and ammonia. When this treatment is begun early and judiciously continued, the diphtheria, or skin, from which it takes its name, is rarely seen. As to infection, there is reason to believe that the disease often arises from malaria. The other says the disease is so fatal because it is mistreated. The local disease is not the beginning, but the end. It grows out of a febrile condition of the whole body, and its source is the brain. Diphtheria is a new-fangled name for an old-fashioned disease, malignant quinsy, which in the days of our grandmothers was successfully treated by emetics and bark. This is the treatment which I have never yet found to fail. Let me give you a case. I was telegraphed to Brighton to see the daughter of a general officer, who was suffering from this disease. When I entered the room she was sitting up in bed, breathing with great difficulty. The glands of the neck were hot and tumid; the tonsils on examination were of the colour of red velvet; but an emetic of ipecacuanha in fifteen minutes not only relieved the breathing most effectually, but completely changed the colour of the tonsils, and in fifteen minutes more the external glands, whose size arrested my eyes on my approach, could not be felt with the fingers. A combination of quinine and prussic acid, with a repetition of the emetic the next day, completed the cure."

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS OF CANADA.—The Canada press (says the *Canadian News*) now numbers 20 daily newspapers, 156 weekly, and 33 issued tri-weekly and semi-weekly, making a total of 200 public journals in Canada, east, and west. These are distributed over 83 cities, towns, and villages. The smallest amount of population in these places enjoying the luxury of a newspaper range from 200 upwards. The greatest circulation of a daily journal is 5000 copies, and of the weekly journals 75,000 is the highest issue. The newspapers of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, not included in the above, number from 40 to 50, and are chiefly weekly publications.

A detachment of Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Govan, is under



CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES

PICTURE HISTORY OF THE PANTOMIMES.

It positively seems to be only the other day since we underwent all the compliments of the season, and now "here we are again!" in the midst of Christmas bills and balls, which, financially and physically, we regard with serious misgivings. London has been converted into a monster bazaar, through which troops of boys may be seen dragging their helpless parents in triumph laden with the spoils of many a toymaker's shop; while the omnibuses are choked up with bats, battidores, guns, drums, trumpets, fiddles, tambourines, miniature artillery, barking dogs, baaing sheep, hand-organs, tin whistles, and other ingenious contrivances for the performance of domestic Charivaris throughout the holidays. At the theatres the Pantomimes are now in their full glory—attracting the whole juvenile population to witness their splendid scenic effects and droll extravagances. For our own part, we are not amongst those who affect to despise and condemn a pantomime as a silly species of entertainment, fit only for fools or children. We consider it a great social lesson, or rather a large moral pill, tastefully wrapped in gold or silver leaf, and deliciously sugared to please the palate of the old as well as the young, with directions—in huge letters on every hoarding and blank wall in London—that it is to be taken at one or other of the theatres, as the doctors say, every night before going to bed. What are the characters in a pantomime, if rightly understood, but broadly-coloured social caricatures? The rogue of a Clown, who steals everything upon which he lays his hands—cramming hams, fowls, fish, bonnets, babies, and sausages into his unfathomable breeches pockets—is the personification of clever roguery. All trades and professions are alike to him, and he is equally ready to undertake the management of a pawnbroker's establishment, or—as was said of a late Premier—to assume the command of the Channel fleet. As a doctor he poisons his patients; as a lawyer he cheats his clients; and as a banker he robs all who trust him; but, nothing abashed, he contrives by the mere force of impudence to impose upon the world, and while he pockets the halfpence he manages that the kicks shall be bestowed upon his friend and companion the Pantaloons. This ancient and most foolish gentleman is the dupe and victim of the Clown; and as the latter is the type of Roguery and Humbug, the Pantaloons is the representative of Imbecility and Folly. How indicative are the spindle legs, the bent frame, blear eyes, and peaked grey beard of the feebleness of Age; but it is age without the respect which age commands—grey hairs without the reverence they should inspire. The Pantaloons is as great a rogue as his friend the Clown: he is the accomplice in all the rascality which his associate suggests, but without wit or dexterity to escape punishment—we rejoice rather than condole with him when he gets kicked and cuffed for his misdeeds. All our sympathies, indeed, are enlisted on the side of the persecuted lovers. Harlequin, gay, active, and confident; Columbine, lovely, young, and innocent, create in us the most lively interest. With what anxiety do we follow them when hotly pursued by the odious Clown and Pantaloons; how sad we feel when, entrapped by his enemies, poor Harlequin is beheaded, shot out of a cannon, or pounded to smash in a huge mortar; and how delighted we are when we behold him the next moment safe and sound, standing before us in that classic attitude which, like those of the deities and heroes of antiquity, has come down to us from the dark ages, twisting his head on his shoulders with the rapidity of a teetotum; and, to complete our wonder, transforming by means of his wand—or, as it is technically called, his "bat"—a fruit-stall into a pair of stocks, in which the Clown and Harlequin find themselves securely locked. Learned men have puzzled themselves to discover the occult signification of Harlequin's wonder-working bat. To us the matter is perfectly clear: it represents the power of Love, which converts a cottage into a palace, a frugal meal into a sumptuous banquet, and by its magical properties conquers all difficulties, overcomes every obstacle, and finally leads the constant lovers to those Realms of Delight and Bowers of Bliss which Mr. William Beverley paints so deliciously. We pity the man to whom the recollection of his first pantomime is not "a joy for ever." Other pleasures fade from our memory, or are indistinctly remembered amidst a mass of things that have long ceased to please; but our first pantomime remains with us in its pristine freshness and beauty, and, as the poet says of our first love,—

Ling'ring haunts the greenest spot
On Memory's waste.

We can even now, although our baptismal register bears the date of — Hem! Never mind;—we are not clever in chronology. We can even now realise the emotions we experienced when the terrible ogre and his wife (afterwards Clown and Pantaloons) entered, wearing those huge masks that frowned or smiled upon us with fixed expression throughout the piece. We can still fancy ourselves transported to Fairyland in that magnificent transformation-scene, upon which the treasures of Earth seemed to have been lavished. We can yet recall that happy state of ignorance when we knew not of gold-leaf or tinfoil, and believed that "all that glittered was gold" or silver, except the diamonds, emeralds, and other precious stones, to procure which the manager must have possessed a private key to Aladdin's subterranean garden. Time and experience have rubbed the gold from the gingerbread of our youth, but we can still delight in a good old-fashioned pantomime, especially the harlequinade, with its laughable incongruities, delicious absurdities, and brilliant impossibilities. And in this passion we are not singular: some of the wisest and gravest men have cherished through life their early predilection for the amusements of the pantomime performers. Even the learned Bayle was a lover of Punchinello and pantomimes, and when wearied with study would wrap his cloak about him and, hurrying to the market-place, enjoy the humours of the grotesque family. Seneca, grave as was his profession, confessed that his taste for pantomimes had become a passion; and by a decree of the Roman Senate, that "the knights should not attend the pantomime players in the streets," it is evident that these performances were then very popular. Lucian composed a curious treatise on pantomimes, and the tragic and comic masks were amongst the ornaments of the sepulchral monument of an archimime. And so important, indeed, had the performers become, and so great their influence over the Roman people, that Augustus did not think it derogatory to his dignity to interfere with the Senate to reverse their decree. From Italy, the birthplace of Pantomime, we derive our modern entertainment; the masks and costumes were furnished by the grotesque masqueraders of the Carnival, which doubtless has contributed many scenes and humours to the quick fancies of the actors.

In France, Harlequin was improved into a wit, and even converted into a moralist. He is the graceful hero of the charming compositions of Florian, who contrived to impart sentiment, passion, and morality to his furies. In England, Harlequin and his family are condemned to perpetual silence; but the wit, whim, and satire which distinguished the comic group—when silent gestures expressed a whole sentence—told a story—and even stirred the passions, without the aid of speech—disappeared from the stage with old Joey Grimaldi, whose wonderful genius

Gave the power of speech to every limb.

Instead of the humour conveyed by action, we have adopted in our pantomimes a sort of mechanical fun, which exhibits itself in what is termed "trick" changes, some of which are exceedingly ingenious and elaborate. The spoken wit is confined to the introduction or opening, which, but for the comic masks, differs little from the burlesque or extravaganza that now not unfrequently precedes the Harlequinade

We last week gave our readers a complete review of the Christmas performances at the several theatrical houses, with a brief outline of the plots and salient points of excellence in each. A special feature, however, in modern pantomime is the scenery, upon which managers now bestow great care and cost. The scenic effects which satisfied our ancestors in the successful pantomimes of half a century ago would, in the present day, be despised in the least ambitious of the suburban houses. Transformation-tableaux were then unknown; and a good showy scene, with which the harlequinade terminated, sent home the audiences delighted with the liberality of the management and the skill of the artists. It is true, we had artists of no mean note even then; but neither Loutherbourg nor Marinari ever attained to the perfection of Grieve, Beverley, Telbin, C. Marshall, P. Phillips, or Calcott in painting for stage purposes, or understood the art of combining mechanical with pictorial effects such as we see in those complicated "growing" scenes, as they are technically called, which during a space of ten or fifteen minutes gradually unfold and display a succession of the most fanciful pictures and devices, terminating in a gorgeous and beautiful tableau. In the double page of Engravings of "The Christmas Pantomimes" which we present this week will be found selections of the most admired scenes in the pantomimes and extravaganzas at the principal theatres.

Commencing with DRURY LANE—the pantomime of "Robin Hood"; or, Harlequin Friar Tuck and the Merry Men of Sherwood Forest" boasts of two scenes of matchless beauty from the pencil of Mr. W. Beverley. The one which our Artist has selected for illustration, called "The Arcadian Haunt of the Fairies," is an elaboration of an elegant pastoral design, representing groups of Arcadian nymphs reclining amongst their flocks by the margin of a clear stream of real water, which sparkles and splashes over the broken rocks with a pleasant murmur. A perfect picture it is of the Golden Age—as we have seen it in Dresden china groups—to resemble which the entire scene is painted with wonderful elegance and fidelity.

At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, Covent-garden, Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison have produced a pantomime called "Little Red Riding Hood," of which the Laboratory Scene is a very creditable specimen of the painter's art. It does not startle us by its brilliancy so much as it pleases us by the skill which the artist displays in an admirable disposition of light and shade, in harmonious colouring, in perfect knowledge of perspective, and in the careful manner in which all the details are executed.

The LYCEUM Theatre, with its classic extravaganzas of "The Siege of Troy" placed as an opening to a comic pantomime—like the head of an ancient Greek statue upon the shoulders of a modern dustman—has several beautiful illustrations from the pencil of Mr. Calcott. The transformation-scene is perfectly dazzling. A swarm of young ladies, in silver draperies, float about or recline in all manner of impossible poses and impracticable places, to the great glorification of the mechanist and the costumier. To our taste, a much more beautiful scene is that which represents "The Grecian Camp and Fleet at Anchor, before Troy," of which we give an Engraving. The scene—beautifully painted—is as poetical as the incident it records. On the right we see the black hulls of the Greek ships riding tranquilly on the calm blue waters, which glow like molten gold in the rays of the declining sun. On the sandy shore are assembled the chiefs of the Grecian host, in council, and in the distance the walls and fortifications of the doomed Troy. Although entirely imaginative, the scene has an air of wonderful reality about it.

The Illustration from the HAYMARKET pantomime of "Undine; or, Harlequin and the Spirit of the Waters," which we have selected for our Engraving is the transformation-scene—called "The Translucent Temple of White Sea Horses"—remarkable for taste and fancy in its design. It is not so elaborate in its mechanical construction as those of some of the other theatres, but it is surpassed by none in the poetical idea it embodies, and which forms the climax of the romantic legend of the Spirit of the Waters. Mr. F. Fenton, the artist, has painted some other very charming scenes for the opening, amongst which "The Silver Lake by Moonlight," and "The Hall of Bullrushes," are highly creditable to his talent.

Mr. Webster's NEW ADELPHI THEATRE is in itself the most beautiful work of art that has been presented to the playgoing public this season. We must however confine ourselves to the pictorial features of the pantomime of "Mother Redcap; or Harlequin and Johnny Gilpin, and his Ride to Edmonton," which furnishes a most laughable treat to the holiday visitors of the theatre. Mr. Pitt, who for a long series of years has been the principal scenic artist of the old Adelphi, comes out as freshly and vigorously as ever in the new house. His best-painted scene is that with which the piece commences—"Marylebone Wood as it appeared a Century Ago." The vista through an opening in the wood, showing London in the distance, by moonlight, is precisely the kind of subject in which he excels. The quiet sylvan beauty of the spot contrasts strangely with the busy hum of life in the midst of bricks and mortar which now marks this locality. The "Hall of Toys," where the transformation-scene takes place, forms a gorgeous mechanical climax to the pantomime. The diorama of the "Journey to Edmonton and Ware," painted by Mr. P. Phillips, and appropriately introduced in the opening, deserves also especial commendation, being a beautiful specimen of this artist's skill as an English landscape-painter.

The pencils of Messrs. T. Grieve and Gordon have produced several beautiful scenes for the pantomime of "The King of the Castle," at the PRINCESS' THEATRE. Of those that most please the public is "A Gorge," in which a beautiful effect of light and shade upon rocky peaks and glaciers is produced. But it was in the grand transformation-scene in "The Palace of Jewels" that the artist's great triumph was obtained. Nothing, indeed, could be more brilliant than the combination of prismatic colours mingled with gold, illuminated by an intense light, which dazzled the eyes of the spectators.

Our Artist has selected the third scene in the extravaganza of "Mazepa," at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, for illustration, as being highly creditable to the talent of Mr. Gray. It represents a wild Tartarian landscape, in which a mountain stream is seen dashing and foaming through a deep gorge. A rude bridge, formed of trees, crosses the ravine, whose precipitous sides are clothed with the picturesquely larch, the dark pine, and graceful birch; while in the distance the snow-capped giants of the land raise their fantastic summits to the skies. The appearance of the water dashing over the broken rocks—produced partly by an ingenious mechanical contrivance—is remarkably effective. The introduction of a troupe of ballet-girls, fancifully costumed as Amazon attendants in the suite of the Khan of Tartary, who, armed with spears and javelins, execute a sort of Scythian war-dance, give animation to a scene that would otherwise impress us by its extreme solitariness.

The SADLER'S WELLS pantomime of "Old Isaac Walton" is suggestive of the quiet rural scenery amidst which the kind, cheerful old angler was wont to ramble with his rod and line, gossipping with his friend, Tom Moore, of Fleet-street. Mr. Charles James has certainly caught the spirit of his subject in his admirably-painted scenes along the banks of the winding Lea, amidst leafy trees and rustic cottages. As a contrast to these quiet bits of Nature, we have in the transformation-scene—"The Palace of Pearls in the Realms of Crystal"—represented in our Engraving, one of those fanciful displays of mechanical skill which seems to be indispensable nowadays to propitiate the sight-seeing holiday public. If they be not satisfied with the dazzling scene here presented to them—in which expanding, revolving, and dissolving stars, diamonds, and gems of "purest ray serene," are exhibited in the most beautiful devices and combinations—we fear that nothing of the kind can please them.

The transformation-tableau at ASTLEY'S, in accordance with the traditions and objects of the cirque, combines equestrian with pictorial and mechanical effects. The scene in which the pantomime change takes place—"The Golden Bird's Home"—is one of great beauty and brilliancy; and the introduction of magnificent fairy chariots drawn by pugnacious steeds, and equestrian female figures picturesquely disposed through the scene, adds greatly to the beauty of the whole.

MUSIC

The concert given by her MAJESTY and PRINCE ALBERT at Windsor Castle on the evening of New Year's Day is entitled to more than the formal notice of it in the *Court Circular*. It deserves, indeed, the especial attention of the whole musical world, as a remarkable instance of taste and judgment on the part of our Sovereign and her Royal Consort, and of their desire to promote, by their own excellent example, the progress of the musical art in this country. We do not mention this as anything new or unexpected. On the contrary, we have observed many of the Court concerts which have been models of judicious and tasteful selection; and, in particular, we may remind our readers that it was at these concerts that several of the finest works of Mendelssohn—"The Antigone," "The Edipus," and "The Athalie"—were heard for the first time in England. At this concert on New Year's evening no sacrifice was made to the fashionable taste of the day: there were none of Verdi's opera-airs warbled by Italian prima donnas; nor were there any displays of slight-of-hand, in the shape of solos or fantasias by the light-fingered instrumental gentry. Every piece in the programme was the grand or beautiful work of a great master. The largest portion of the music was English, and it was all executed by English performers.

The concert, in the usual form, was divided into two parts. The first contained Mendelssohn's overture to "Athalie," "The Benedictus" from Beethoven's second mass in D (the grandest work of its class in existence), and the finale to the last act of the "Freischütz"; the second consisted of Sterndale Bennett's new Pastoral cantata, "The May Queen." The principal singers were Miss Louisa Pyne (soprano), Miss Lascelles (contralto), Mr. Sims Reeves (tenor), and Mr. Weiss (bass). The orchestra and chorus were complete and powerful, being composed of the best instrumental and choral performers that London could produce. Mr. Anderson, the director of her Majesty's private band, conducted the concert.

Of course Dr. Bennett's new and beautiful work was the great feature of the evening. It was got up with the utmost possible care, and its performance was even better than when it was first produced at Leeds. The part of the May Queen was perfectly suited to Miss Louisa Pyne, who now sang it for the first time; and Miss Lascelles' fine contralto voice gave excellent effect to the small but important part of the Queen of England. Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Weiss had taken part in the original performance at Leeds. The large and aristocratic audience were highly gratified; and, when the piece was concluded, the Queen and Prince addressed the composer in the most gracious language, expressive of their great pleasure and admiration—language equally honourable to the taste and feeling of the illustrious persons who used it, and to the gifted artist by whom it is so well deserved.

At the OPERA COMIQUE, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, Auber's gay and brilliant opera, "Les Diamants de la Couronne," was produced on Wednesday evening with great and well-deserved success; a success more owing to the ensemble of the performance than to any very remarkable display of individual talent. Mdlle. Faure, the prima donna, who performed the part of Caterina, the disguised Queen, has many fine qualities both as an actress and a singer. She is intelligent and spirituelle, with a graceful and easy vivacity which never becomes vulgar, and she is evidently an excellent musician. Her only drawback is the quality of her voice, which has the national defect of hardness. Mdlle. Celine Mathieu, who was Diana de Montemayor, is evidently very young, and has a good deal to learn as an artist; but her youthful charms and fascinations are sufficient to disarm criticism. M. Fougères, the tenor, has very little voice, but he knows so well what he is about, and his performance is so animated and impassioned, that his deficiency of vocal power is forgotten. M. Montclar's *Rebolledo*, the chief of the coiners, was excellent; and the other parts, even the smallest, were competently sustained. The result was one of the most spirited performances of this fine opera that we have ever witnessed, either in London or Paris.

A second series of the POPULAR CONCERTS at St. James's Hall commenced on Monday evening. The entertainment, in conformity with its designation, was entirely calculated for a popular audience, consisting of well known and favourite pieces, chiefly songs and ballads. The vocal performers were Miss Poole, Mdlle. de Villar, Mdlme. Behrens, Mr. Wilby Cooper (in the room of Mr. Sims Reeves), Mr. Santley, and the Swedish Singers. Mr. Reeves' absence was caused by indisposition, a fact stated in placards posted at the doors, and vouch'd by a medical certificate; but this did not prevent a violent and unseemly clamour, which, for a considerable time, interrupted the concert, the malcontents refusing to listen to every performer who came forward till Miss Arabella Goddard appeared, when the charms of her music had the effect of allaying the storm. Such a demonstration of disappointment was, to say the least, very unreasonable. What motive could Mr. Reeves have had for his absence save the one assigned? Can any one believe that he would throw away his twenty guineas in sheer wantonness? It is most absurd to hoot and bellow at a popular performer every time he is compelled to yield to external influences to which all are liable, and to which singers, from their delicacy of organisation, are more liable than any other class of performers.

The first of a series of AMATEUR CONCERTS for the benefit of the poor took place a few evenings ago at the Priory, Hounslow, under the direction of a committee of gentlemen headed by the Rev. E. East. We rejoice to say the rooms were crowded, and the entertainment, which was well selected, passed off with the greatest éclat.

The POLYHYMNIA CHOIR opened their season by a private concert at Crosby Hall, on Thursday, the 23rd of December. The part singing was very good, and the attention paid by the choir to time and emphasis reflects great credit on Mr. Roa, the conductor. The society propose to give a series of concerts during the season.

The Paris journals speak in high terms of the début of a young Scotchwoman, Miss Thomson, on the boards of the Grand Opéra. This lady, who is a native of Glasgow, was a pupil of the Conservatoire, and gained the first prize at the annual competition last season. Hence her engagement at the Opéra, where she appeared, a few days ago, in the character of *Mathilde*, in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." She is said to be petite, like Piccolomini, and very attractive in person and manner; and the Parisian critics agree in describing her vocal powers as being of the first order.

W. H. BIRCH'S "VOCAL MISCELLANY:" A Selection of Choruses, Glees, Quartets, Madrigals, Part-Songs, Trios, &c., Composed by W. H. Birch, D'Almaire and Co., London; W. H. Birch, Amer-sham, Bucks.—Here is a collection rich in extent and variety. Every one of these compositions shows the hand of a practised musician; in addition to which very estimable quality there is constant evidence of poetic feeling, and an appreciation of the words. Many of our glee composers now seem to overlook the first charm in part music—viz., melody, without which neither vocal nor instrumental music can ever stand. The compositions of Mr. Birch, however, are an exception, inasmuch as they abound in melody; the harmony is unexceptionable; they are written with care and correctness; and the simplicity of treatment throughout is genuine and artistic, a quality we are always pleased to notice. Examining the volume throughout, we may confidently assert that Mr. Birch has rendered good service by bringing out this new publication, and we cordially recommend it to all who feel interested in the science of music.

MILES STANDISH'S PIPE AND PISTOL.—At the administrator's sale of the effects of the late Zachariah Standish in this city yesterday (Dec 15), by S. M. Parks, the veritable pipe of Captain Miles Standish, which was brought over with him in the *Mayflower*, and was smoked by him till the day of his death, was sold. It is of iron, and is about the size and shape of a common clay pipe, and though somewhat dilapidated by time, is still capable of being smoked. It was struck of to Mr. Gates, of Lebanon, for fifteen dollars. A pistol which also belonged to the Puritan hero was sold at the same time. It is of antique make, worn and rusted, and is past military service. It brought fifteen dollars from Mr. M'Cammon—cheap enough, considering the antiquarian interest which will always attach to it.—*Albany Journal*.

Ivan Golovine, editor of the *Arrow*, a paper published at Berlin in the Russian language, has been ordered to leave because he had turned out of his apartment a portrait of the King of Prussia. He obtained a respite at the interference of the British Ambassador.

THE COURT.

The first day of the New Year was signalised on Saturday by Her Majesty's accustomed distribution of food and clothing to about seven hundred poor persons of the Windsor and Clewer parishes. The distribution took place in the Riding-house, in the presence of all the distinguished visitors assembled at the Castle. Afterwards the Queen, with the Royal children, accompanied by the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. Her Majesty's dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess of Leiningen, the Prince of Leiningen, M. Isturitz (the Spanish Minister), the Earl of Malmesbury, Lady Victoria Noel, Major-General Sir C. Grey, Col. the Hon. Sir C. Phipps, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, Sir Geo. Couper, the Dean of Windsor, Col. Tyrwhitt, the Rev. C. F. Tarver, Capt. Grey, Sir James Clark, and Mr. Glover. A performance of choral music was given in St. George's Hall in the evening by an orchestra of nearly 150 performers. The first part consisted of Mendelssohn's overture to "Athalia"; the Preludium and Benedictus in Beethoven's Mass in D, and the finale to "Der Freyschütz." The second part comprised "The May Queen," a pastoral cantata composed by Mr. William Sterndale Bennett, to words by Mr. Chorley. The solo vocalists were Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Lascelles, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whiffen, Mr. Smythson, and Mr. Weis.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice and Princess Helena, the Duchess of Cambridge, Princess Mary and the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The service was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, who also administered the holy sacrament.

On Monday most of the visitors staying at the Castle on Saturday took their departure, and others arrived, among whom were the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Earl of Sandwich, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, and Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge.

On Tuesday the Queen, with the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, walked out and visited the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore. The Princess Louisa rode in the Riding-house. The Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales went out hunting. The dinner-party in the evening included the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Earl of Sandwich, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley, Col. the Hon. R. Bruce, and Capt. Grey.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort walked in the Home Park. The Prince of Wales went to Claremont to visit the Countess de Neuilly. The visitors of the previous day took their departure.

Lord Stanley had an audience of her Majesty last week, and presented Mr. Serjeant Wells to receive the honour of Knighthood, on his appointment to be a Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

The Hon. Eleanor Stanley and the Hon. Horatio Stopford have succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maids of Honour in Waiting. Lord Colville and Lieut.-Col. Ponsonby have succeeded Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood and Captain du Plat as Equevries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will leave Windsor Castle upon Monday next, and proceed to the Continent, where it is probable that his Royal Highness will make a tour of several months' duration. His Royal Highness will, in the first place, proceed by Munich and the Brenner Pass to Italy, and go direct to Rome, where, it is understood, he will reside for some time, to enable him to study the antiquities and objects of classical and artistic interest. In order to avoid calls on his time calculated to interfere with the objects of his Royal Highness's journey he will travel incognito. The Prince will, probably, afterwards pay a visit to the principal towns of the north of Italy, returning to England by Switzerland and Germany. The young Prince will be accompanied by his Royal Highness's Governor, Colonel the Hon. Robert Bruce; Captain Grey, Equerry in Waiting; the Rev. C. Tarver, who will act as chaplain and superintendent of the Prince's studies; and Dr. T. Chambers, the medical attendant upon His Royal Highness during the tour.

A few days since the young Prince was invested with the Order of the Golden Fleece, recently conferred on his Royal Highness by the Queen of Spain. M. Isturitz had been specially accredited for this duty by the Queen of Spain.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has been confined to her residence during the past week by a cold. We are glad to learn that her Royal Highness is better.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley purpose leaving Knowsley on Monday next for London.

The Count and Countess de Persigny passed through town, on Saturday last, on a visit to Baron and Baroness Meyer de Rothschild, at Mentmore.

HOW MONEY IS MADE.—We quote the following from "The Artisan," a monthly scientific journal:—"There appears to exist a considerable amount of misconception as to the manner in which money is made—not in the Barnum sense, but literally. Many persons imagine, for instance, that coins are, as it were, soldered together in two halves, and that the head is struck at one press and the tail at another; but this is quite a mistake, the impressions being given to a plain disc of metal, or 'blank,' and the edge milling at a single blow. Ingots of gold or silver are first thrown into melting-pots and reduced to fluidity. After this they are cast into bars of various sizes, proportionate to the kind of coins to be produced from them. These bars are next passed forward to rolling-mills of great power (we speak here of the English Mint), and laminated, or drawn out by pressure to a state of attenuity marvellously different to the rigid form in which they left the moulds. The bars, in fact, are now converted into ribbons, flexible as the wand of Harlequin; and these, being beautifully adjusted in thickness for the pieces to be obtained from them, are passed to a set of punching-presses, where they are perforated—honey-combed—from end to end. The discs of metal thus obtained are blank sovereigns, very much resembling shankless brass buttons, or blank sixpences, as it may happen to be sovereign or sixpenny 'ribbons' which are being dealt with; and are then carried forward to the weighing-machines. These select the sheep from the goats—the light and heavy from the medium, or standard blanks. The accepted candidates for coinage are now taken to the marking-room, whilst the rejected are doomed to the purgatory of the crucible again. The marking machines raise partially the protecting edges of the future coins, which are then again submitted to a fiery ordeal in the shape of an annealing oven. This operation softens and tempers them. They are made—as young ladies are said to be—susceptible to impressions, and are then pickled, or blanched, in a weak solution of sulphuric acid. This gives them a bright surface, and removes all impurities. Drying is the next process, and this is performed over a hot iron plate—a la muffin and crumpet. The blanks are now ready to receive the 'image and superscription' of the Queen—God bless her! This finishing touch is given in the press-room. The pieces are now weighed out to a number of boys, who attend and feed the presses with them. On one side of the presses blanks are put into tubes, and on the other they are thrown out coins. They get, however, a mighty hard squeeze in the 'middle passage,' between two beautifully-engraved head and reverse dies, and are at the same time prevented from expanding unduly by means of a collar of steel, fluted or milled on its inner circumference, which encompasses each individual piece at the moment the dies strike it. The outer circumference of the piece of gold or silver becomes thus serrated, or milled, at the instant of coinage. The finished sovereigns or sixpences, or whatsoever coins may be in process of manipulation, now tumble out from the presses in rapid and glistening succession, and slide down inclined planes into trays placed to catch them. They are examined on the surfaces and edges to ascertain if they are perfect, and then sent out into the 'wide, wide world' to do their missions of good or evil, as the good or evil dispositions of their possessors may determine.

MICHAEL MENENDEZ.—A verbal error occurred last week in our notice of the Menendez picture in Mr. Rowney's Gallery which, although it only went through a small part of our impression, it may be well to correct. When comparing this work in some points to those of Murillo, instead of "though in other respects there is an obvious failing off from," it should have been printed "an obvious following of that great master."

THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANK.—Colonel Tucker, of the Bengal cavalry, has addressed a letter to the solvent and paying shareholders of this bank, urging them to see what arrangements can be come to with its creditors by which, on any of the shareholders tendering the present call in full, with say £20 per cent additional (£10 per share), the said creditors shall give him a release in full, as against all future demands on their part. He says the solvent shareholders who have already paid in full, but who have received no release from future demands, would in probably, in almost every instance, gladly pay the £20 per cent additional to the call, and thus be quit of the affair for ever.

The Madrid papers announce the début of M. Giuglini at the Theatre Re in "La Favorita," and describe his success as something quite unparalleled in that city. The representation was attended by their Majesties and the Court.

The Parma Gazette announces that the island called Santa Franca, formed by the Po, and formerly belonging to Austria, is, by an agreement with that Power, now annexed to the Duchy of Parma, the river having formed an alluvial deposit between the said island and the Parmese bank, so as to connect them permanently.

A return of the ships composing the British navy shows that, without including gun-boats, we now possess 523 vessels, of which 176 are actually in commission. The Channel squadron appears to consist of a screw three-decker and four screw two-deckers, but will probably be strengthened in the spring and summer.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—On Monday a new three-act drama was produced, from the pen of M. Emile de la Roche, and entitled "Marion de Lorme." The drama, we are told, was written in French, and has been translated for the English stage. The theme of the play is a mere anecdote connected with the life of the heroine, who, on visiting Bicêtre, saw there the Sieur de Caus, who had been confined as a lunatic for having, before the time was ripe for the discovery, announced the possible applications of steam power. With this incident the author has associated a piece of historical gossip, that Marion de Lorme had been secretly married to the celebrated and unfortunate Marquis de Cinq Mars; and Doctor Estignac, the villain of the piece (Mr. H. Vandenhoff), is therein stated to have been the cause of his execution, and thus to have awakened the resentment of Marion de Lorme. The first act presents the Doctor in the studio of Salomon de Caus, disguised as a copyist in the service of the mechanician, in order to carry on an intrigue with his wife, Bertha (Miss Portman), who thinks her husband mad in sacrificing his prospects in life for the sake of a mere dream. Marion de Lorme soon enters, with the ostensible purpose of obtaining from the celebrated engineer a plan for a garden; she, however, obtains a rough reception from Salomon de Caus (Mr. Emery), whose mind is absorbed in his new experiments. The lady, however, is not easily baffled, and, breaking through all reserve, contrives to enlighten De Caus on the Doctor's designs, and undertakes to forward his interests with the Cardinal Richelieu, to whom for aid he had hitherto appealed in vain. The Doctor threatens the mechanician with Bicêtre and the lady with the Bastille; but the latter defies his malice, and, while she enables De Caus and his wife to reach Richelieu, prevents the Doctor, pistol in hand, from leaving her company, and thus ends the first act. The second introduces us to Richelieu (Mr. Falconer), whose power is on the wane, and who is half inclined to patronise De Caus's scheme, but that he lies under suspicion of madness, and cannot explain the means by which his promised results may be secured. Unhappily the Cardinal listens to Estignac, who parades himself as the last of his friends, and delivers the man of genius into the custody of the knave, who lodges him in Bicêtre. Marion de Lorme, however, has a subsequent interview, and proves to the Cardinal that Estignac has betrayed him to Mazarin. The Cardinal forthwith intrusts her with an order for De Caus's release, and a warrant to consign Estignac to the Bastile; as also with an annulment of one given to the Doctor for her own consignment thither. And with this she astonishes Estignac at the fall of the curtain, reserving the use of the warrant to a future occasion. In the third act we are at Bicêtre, in the dungeon, with poor De Caus. He is driven almost really mad with his confinement, and half strangles his wife who pays him a visit. Estignac visits the cell, and orders him to be punished with a straight waistcoat; but promising his release to his wife on condition of her honour being sacrificed. Fortunately, now Marion de Lorme appears on the spot, and sets De Caus free, giving at the same time the rascally doctor into custody for the Bastile. She then informs De Caus that she has interested the Marquis of Worcester in his discovery, who will take him over to England and further his views. The Marquis of Worcester here alluded to has in the "Century of Inventions," of which he was the author, mentioned the fact of De Caus's discovery, and his imprisonment.

A drama has lately been performed in Paris on the subject; but the present is believed to be original, though it bears the same title with a drama by M. Victor Hugo. There is, however, a tragedy by P. A. Munch, of Christiania, entitled "Solomon de Caus," to which, in some portions, it bears a resemblance; but which is a highly poetic and rich-thoughted lyric drama in five acts. We could well have wished that the Lyceum playwright had been more deeply indebted to the northern dramatist. The part of Marion de Lorme was powerfully performed by Mdme. Celeste, who appeared in it for the first time at this theatre. The house was crowded, and the performance decidedly successful.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL.—After a short tour in the provinces, have returned to town, and located for a limited period at St. James's Hall (Piccadilly side). In addition to the programme of former characters, including Mrs. Howard Paul's astonishing reproduction of Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Howard Paul hits off the style of "popular oratory" in a clever sketch—Mr. Shellingham Pease, a vegetarian; and Mrs. Howard Paul enacts a peculiar dialogue, "Dog and Cat," in which Mr. and Mrs. Marchmont Doubtless quarrel in a most animated style, after a fashion entirely novel. In every respect "Patchwork" is much improved since it was first given at the Egyptian Hall.

A WELL-ORDERED FAMILY.—I once spent a week in one of these well-ordered families: it was a great punishment to me; I hope, also, in some degree, to my entertainers. The iron rule of that house was "a place for everything, and everything in its place." I wasn't. The disgrace my somewhat vagrant habits led me into there was dreadful. The very first morning I opened Paterfamilias's newspaper, which was always laid in one particular spot upon the breakfast table, never to be violated by any hand but his. There I stood, with my back to the fire, conning the outspread sheets, and nodding a cheerful good morning to my host when he entered. I had the hardihood even to read to him (out of his own paper!) the last Indian despatch—very politely, as I thought—and to request his assistance to decipher the possible place intended by a dozen letters which the telegraph clerk appeared to have selected at random. To do him justice, he bore this inroad on his rights with tolerably outward composure; but I was formally made aware, on the first opportunity, by Mrs. P., of the outrage I had committed, and made to feel as uncomfortable as I deserved. Then I left my handkerchief on the drawing-room floor, one glove on the library table, another in the governess's parasol (which certainly was not the place for it, and how it got there I have no conception), and was formally presented with each article separately, and an account of its discovery, in the presence of the whole family assembled for dinner. One day the whole household was under strict cross-examination as to who had come into the drawing-room with dirty shoes. I was the culprit of course, but I was too great a coward to confess; besides, the lady knew perfectly well who it was, but was polite enough to entertain the fiction that such conduct was impossible in any well-bred person: it must have been one of the children or the housemaids, of course; and the whole investigation was intended for my solemn warning and improvement, just as they used to whip a little boy vicariously to strike terror into misbehaving little princes. Then the terrible punctuality which made slaves of all of us, and kept me always looking at my watch, and always afraid of being late for something, as indeed I was once for dinner, in spite of all precautions—four minutes and a half exactly. Shall I ever forget it? If they only had the charity to sit down quietly without me—if they had put me off with no soup, cold fish, and the last ragged cut of the mutton—if they had sent me to bed without any dinner at all, as once happened to me when I was a little boy, and inflicted upon me any other reasonable and humane form of punishment: but no; there they were all waiting for me in the drawing-room, all standing up, the door set wide open, and the head of the family opening fire upon me at once, before I was well inside it, with "Now Mr. —, will you take in Mrs. P.?" Of course, I hammered and stammered over an apology—"quite unintentional," and so forth. "Oh, of course they knew it must be quite unintentional, only"—in a semi-whisper—"Mr. P. did not like waiting for his dinner." There was an abominable child, too, in that family, the very incarnation of premature method and order. All the other children had redeeming points of carelessness and destructiveness about them; and we soon established a sort of freemasonry among ourselves as fellow-culprits, trying to keep each other out of scrapes as much as possible; they conveying to me private warnings as to how soon the prayer-bell would ring in the morning, and in how many minutes the carriage would be at the door, and furnishing me with much valuable secret intelligence as to the enemy's weak points, and the interpretation of the laws of the Medes and Persians to whom I was in captivity; and I finding substitutes for impounded pencils, mending a broken Cupid who carried the wax matches in his quiver, brushing the boys' clothes after birds'-nesting, "before mamma saw them," and actually cutting up the ribbon of my eye-glass into shoe-strings for one young lady who was generally in trouble on that score. But as to the imp I speak of, he was irreproachable. If I left the door open, he got up and shut it—not quietly, you understand, but officiously and reproachfully. If I took down a volume from its shelf, and it left my hand for a moment, if he could get at it, it was up in its place again before I knew what had become of it. I took courage one cold morning, there being no one but he and I in the room, to stir the fire, and put the poker, when I had done with it, under the grate (which I take to be the natural place for a poker), when up jumps this well-behaved little monster, and arranges it by rule and measure where he has been told it ought to be. I take credit to myself for very great forbearance—he and I being alone—that I checked an inclination to punch his head with it. It is excusable in any rational beings to put themselves under such a life-long penance as this, and to bring up their children, and force the unhappy stranger whom they get within their gates, to do likewise!—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

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Forty-seven thousand medals have arrived from the Turkish Government for distribution to the British army and navy.

PORTSMOUTH.—THE RAILWAY DISPUTE.

CIRCUMSTANCES have recently occurred in reference to the means of transit to the chief naval arsenal of Great Britain which render the view of Portsmouth which we give in this week's Number of our Journal appropriate. The island of Portsea, on the south-west shore of which the town of Portsmouth is situated, lies between two inlets of the sea—Portsmouth Harbour, west, and Langstone Harbour, east—which send out narrow creeks meeting together four miles north of Portsmouth. The town consists of two parts, joining each other, but each surrounded on the land side by separate lines of fortification—Portsmouth and Portsea—on the last of which is the dockyard. On the west side of the harbour is Gosport, where are the victualling-yard, reservoirs, &c.; and opposite its mouth, between it and the Isle of Wight, expands the famous roadstead of Spithead. The fortifications of Portsmouth and Portsea have been stated to be the most complete in Europe; but nevertheless we every now and then hear of plans for improving and strengthening them. However the fact of their strength may be, it is certain that the ramparts and batteries connected with them command some charming views. On the land side the ramparts are planted with trees, and form an agreeable terrace walk. From the Platform Battery, near the harbour, one of the best views of Portsmouth, with the harbour and Spithead, is to be obtained. The dockyard of Portsmouth, the largest in the kingdom, is in fact a town in itself, occupying over one hundred and twenty acres. It is situated in the east side of the harbour, and is supplied with all the necessary means for building, repairing, and fitting out ships of war. Besides being a great naval station, Portsmouth is a large garrison, always occupied by a considerable number of troops, and is the head-quarters of the western military district. This being so, it need hardly be said that communication between so important a place and the metropolis is constant, goods and passenger traffic continuous, and transit by railway indispensable. The right to supply this necessity is at present the subject of dispute between the Brighton and South Coast and South-Western Railway Companies.

As far as can be ascertained, the following is a correct version of the matter. The first railway into Portsmouth was constructed by the Brighton Company. It was an extension of their coast-line from Chichester, passing through Havant, entering the fortifications at Hilsea, and terminating at the present station at Portsmouth. The South-Western Company afterwards obtained powers to construct a line from Fareham to join the Brighton line at Hilsea, running into Portsmouth on the Brighton line; and the two companies obtained powers by which one half share of the line from Hilsea into Portsmouth, called the Joint Line, was sold to the South-Western, who thus became joint owners thereof. After this a line, called the Portsmouth Railway, was constructed from Godalming to Havant, and was to have been opened on the 1st inst. To the company possessing this line Parliament granted running powers over the lines from Havant into Portsmouth; but they were prohibited from using the joint station at Portsmouth, except upon agreement with both the Brighton and South-Western Companies; and as regards the Brighton line from Havant to Hilsea, the running powers were to be used under terms and conditions to be fixed by arbitration in case of difference. The South-Western Company a short time since took a lease of the Portsmouth line at a rent of £18,000 a year, and the Portsmouth Company brought before an arbitrator its case as to the terms and conditions under which their traffic should run over the Brighton Company's line between Havant and Hilsea. The award has not yet been made, and in the meantime the Brighton Company intimated to the South-Western that they could not allow the latter to carry the traffic of the Portsmouth railway into the joint station at Portsmouth.

The South-Western Company advertised the opening of the line for the 1st of January, communicated the fact to the Brighton Company, and on the 24th of December that Company received a notice that, on and after the 28th of December, a goods train from the Portsmouth line would arrive at Havant at 9.58 a.m., and proceed thence, via Hilsea, to Portsmouth, returning from Portsmouth, via Hilsea and Havant, to the Portsmouth railway at 5.45 p.m. The Brighton Company, as the award was not made and the terms of admission into the Portsmouth station not fixed, wrote on the 27th of December to the South-Western stating that, in the absence of proper regulations for the use of the line, they could not permit any train from or to the Portsmouth railway to run over the Brighton line from Havant to Hilsea.

On the following morning, notwithstanding this notice, the South-Western Company's principal officers arrived at Havant from Petersfield, not at 9.58 a.m., but between six and seven a.m., before it was light, bringing with them a goods train, with an engine behind as well as one in front, a supply of water and provisions, a barrel of beer, and a force of about eighty men. The tongue of the junction point had been taken out, and a rail at the junction removed the previous evening by the Brighton Company, so as to render access impossible, and an engine had been placed at the Havant station, on the up line leading to the Junction, so as to prevent any train coming down the up line, and thus obtaining access. The only servants of the Brighton Company on the spot were—the station-master, engine-driver and fireman, signalman, and one or two platelayers. From these the South-Western people unsuccessfully demanded the production of the missing rails. They then jumped upon the engine, overpowered the driver and fireman, and forcibly drove the engine into an adjacent siding, and at once, in the face of the danger signals, drove their own train down the up line, till the engine reached the down line, where its further progress was impeded, because the Brighton officials immediately removed some other rails on the Portsmouth side of the Havant station, and thus the attempt made by the South-Western Company to obtain the desired access was frustrated. The South-Western train remained standing across both the up and the down lines of the Brighton Company, and the communication between Brighton and Portsmouth was thus cut off, and all the passengers of the Brighton Company were obliged to be shifted from train to train during the whole period, for the South-Western Company continued for six hours refusing to withdraw the obstruction. In the meantime the Brighton Company had summoned a large number of their employés and some powerful engines, and the South-Western officials, feeling that it would be prudent to withdraw, took their departure, and the public traffic was resumed.

MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THE monument erected in the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital, by order of Parliament, in memory of Sir John Franklin and his brave companions who sailed in the *Erebus* and *Terror* in search of a north-west passage, consists of a central tablet, on which are inscribed the names of the enterprising and unfortunate officers and crews engaged in the expedition. This is surmounted by a pediment, within which are two crowns of oak and olive entwined. The subject is illustrated by sculpture. On the right of the tablet (the spectator's left) is a statue of a naval officer—not a portrait—studying on an open folio, with compasses in hand, the route of the ships. This figure is standing. Near him are a globe, books, and papers referring to Arctic researches, and inscribed with the names of Franklin, Parry, and Ross. In the background are seen, in low relief, the tall masts of the ships, with sails set, as if departing. A space is then left; and the next object that takes the attention is a group of large, splintered icebergs, shooting up irregularly into the sky. Over these is a star, denoting the North or Polar Star. In the fissure of an iceberg is seen a crushed and broken spar, with loose tackle. Below this scene of desolation is a statue of a sailor sitting on a fragment of rock. He is habited in the dress worn in the inclement northern regions; one of his feet, wounded, is bandaged. The expression given to this figure is intended for that of deep despondency. Lying near him are a broken ice-pole with its tackle,

such as was used in those expeditions, and the peculiar fine-anchor employed for grappling and holding on to the ice.

The work is in marble, and occupies a space of about eighteen feet high by between nine and ten wide. The execution of this monument was intrusted by Government to Richard Westmacott, R.A., and most worthily has he acquitted himself of the task.

The following is the inscription on the tablet:

To the Memory of Rear-Admiral Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, Kt., K.C.H., and of the under-mentioned Officers of her Majesty's discovery-ships *Erebus* and *Terror*.

Erebus: Captain James Fitz-James; Commander Graham Gore; Lieuts. Henry T. D. Le Vesconte, James Walter Fairholme, Robert Orme Sargent, Charles F. Des Voeux, Edward Couch; Messrs. Charles H. Osmer, paymaster; Stephen S. Stanley, surgeon; Harry D. S. Good-sir, acting assistant-surgeon; James Reid (civilian), ice-master; Thomas Terry, boatswain; John Weeks, carpenter.

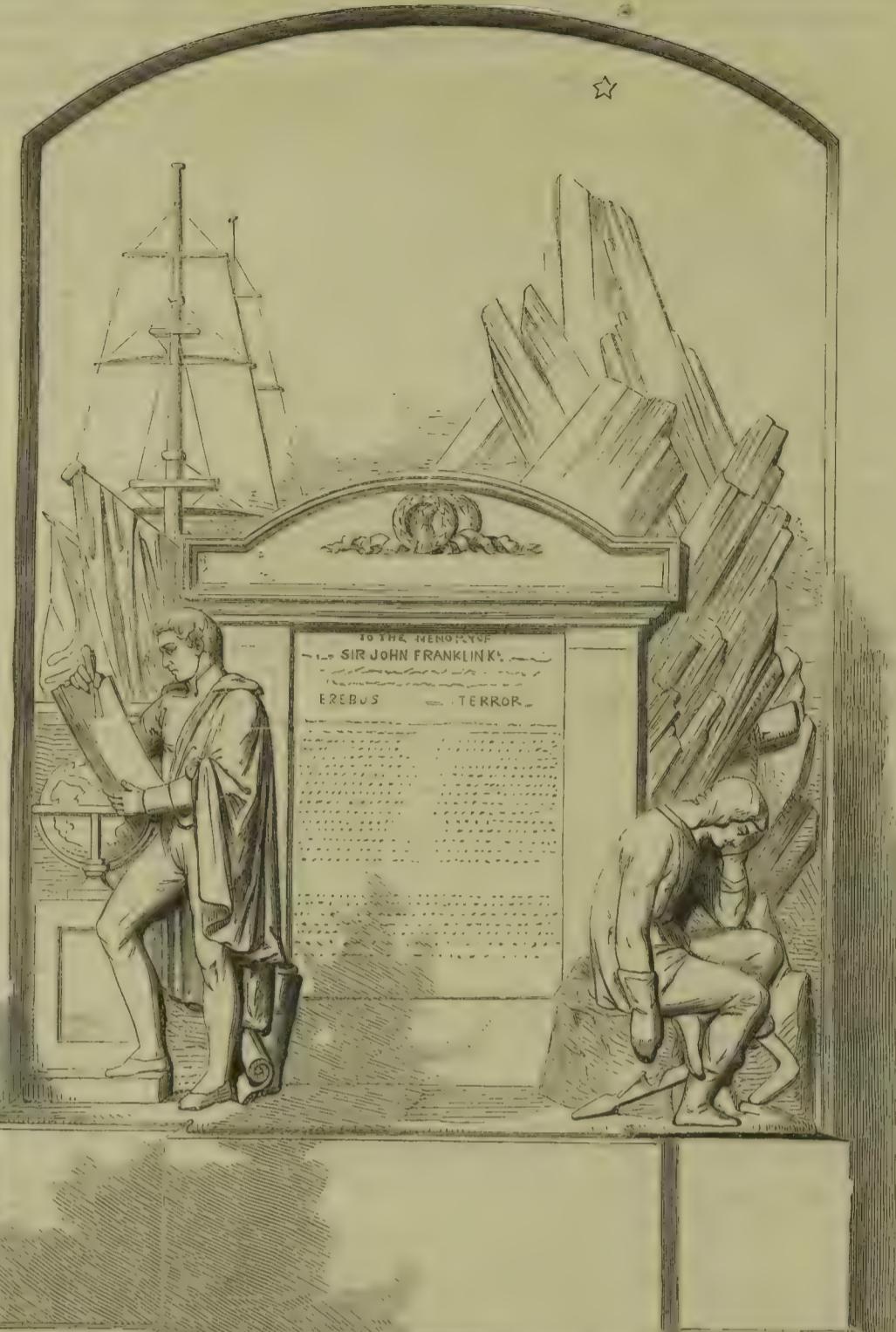
Terror: Captain Francis Rawdon Morris Crozier, Commander Edward Little; Lieuts. George Henry Hodgson, John Irvine, Frederick John Hornby, Robert Thomas; Messrs. John Smart Peddie, surgeon; Alexander McDonald, assistant-surgeon; Thomas Blancky (civilian), ice-master; Gilles Alexander McBean, second master; Edwin James Howard Helpman, clerk in charge; John Lane, boatswain; Thomas Honey, carpenter.

Also in memory of the several petty officers, seamen, and Royal Marines who sailed from England in the ships above-named, and who, with their respective officers, lost their lives in the service of their country, while employed on a voyage to the Arctic Seas in search of a north-west passage.

A.D. 1845—1854.

AGRICULTURAL DRAINING-MATCH AT TRENTHAM.

An important agricultural draining-match was held on Tuesday, the 28th ult., on his Grace the Duke of Sutherland's estate at Trentham, Staffordshire. The field selected was well adapted for the purpose, and within half a mile of the Trentham station of the North Staffordshire Railway. The judges were Wm. Smith, Esq., West Rasen, Norfolk; J. Bright, Esq., agent to Lord Hatherton; and C. D. Hibbert, Esq., agent to Lord Essex, Watford. The first event of the day was a match for diggers of drains. For this class of workmen three prizes were offered—of £5, £3, and £2 respectively; the conditions being that three labourers should work at each drain, and the prizes should be awarded to those who should cut forty-eight yards of drain, four feet deep, in the most workman-like manner, with the least unnecessary excavation of earth, and without occupying more than



MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS COMPANIONS IN THE PAINTED HALL OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

four hours in the execution; superiority of work to be the first consideration in awarding the prizes. For these, twenty-six sets of candidates from various parts of the kingdom (including Berkshire, Cheshire, Cumberland, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire) had entered, and twenty-five sets competed. The prizes were awarded as follows:

	Time.
1st Prize—Richard Gee, from Lord Ellsmere's estate in Lancashire..	3h. 56m.
2nd Prize—Jos. Little, from the Earl of Car- lisle's estate in Cum- berland ..	3h. 59m.
3rd Prize—Thos. Hatton, from the Duke of Cleve- land's estate in Shropshire ..	4h. 0m.
Highly Commended— Thos. Cartwright, from the Duke of Suther- land's estate in Shrop- shire ..	Unfinished.
Commended — Samuel Simpson, from Mr. W. Egerton's estate in Cheshire ..	Ditto.
Ditto—Samuel Blanton, from G. Hollis and Son's, draining engi- neers, Sudbury ..	Ditto.

The execution of the work was generally good, and elicited much praise, several of the candidates who were disqualified through not having completed their work within the time specified displaying great skill.

For the pipe-laying two prizes were offered, of £2 and £1 respectively, the prizes to be awarded to those who should lay forty-eight lineal yards of 1½-inch pipes and collars in the most workman-like and expeditious manner. Owing, however, to the number of drains in a finished state being insufficient for the number of pipe-layers, the distance to be laid was reduced from forty-eight to twenty-four yards. In this class twenty candidates entered, and eleven competed. The prizes were awarded as follows, viz.:

1st Prize—Edward Harris, from the Duke of Suther- land's estates in Shropshire	5 min.
2nd Prize—Thomas Barton, from Mr. W. Egerton's estates in Cheshire ..	5½ min.
Commended—Samuel Hewitt, from Mr. W. Egerton's estates in Cheshire ..	6 min.

After the match for diggers of drains had been completed, the workmen were provided with an excellent dinner in a tent erected for the occasion upon the ground, and at the conclusion of the day's proceedings the unsuccessful competitors were presented with £1 for each set of drainers, and 5s. for each pipe-layer, instead of being merely paid for the quantity of work done, as was at first intended.

The beauty of the day, and the fine situation chosen for the trial,



AGRICULTURAL DRAINING MATCH ON THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND'S ESTATE AT TRENTHAM, STAFFORDSHIRE.



PORTSMOUTH.—SEE PAGE 25.

brought a large assembly upon the ground, and the scene as the work advanced became most animated and interesting.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, Lord and Lady Grosvenor, and many others of the nobility and gentry were early upon the ground, and took great interest in the proceedings, scrutinising the work and the implements in use in the different districts from which the competitors came.

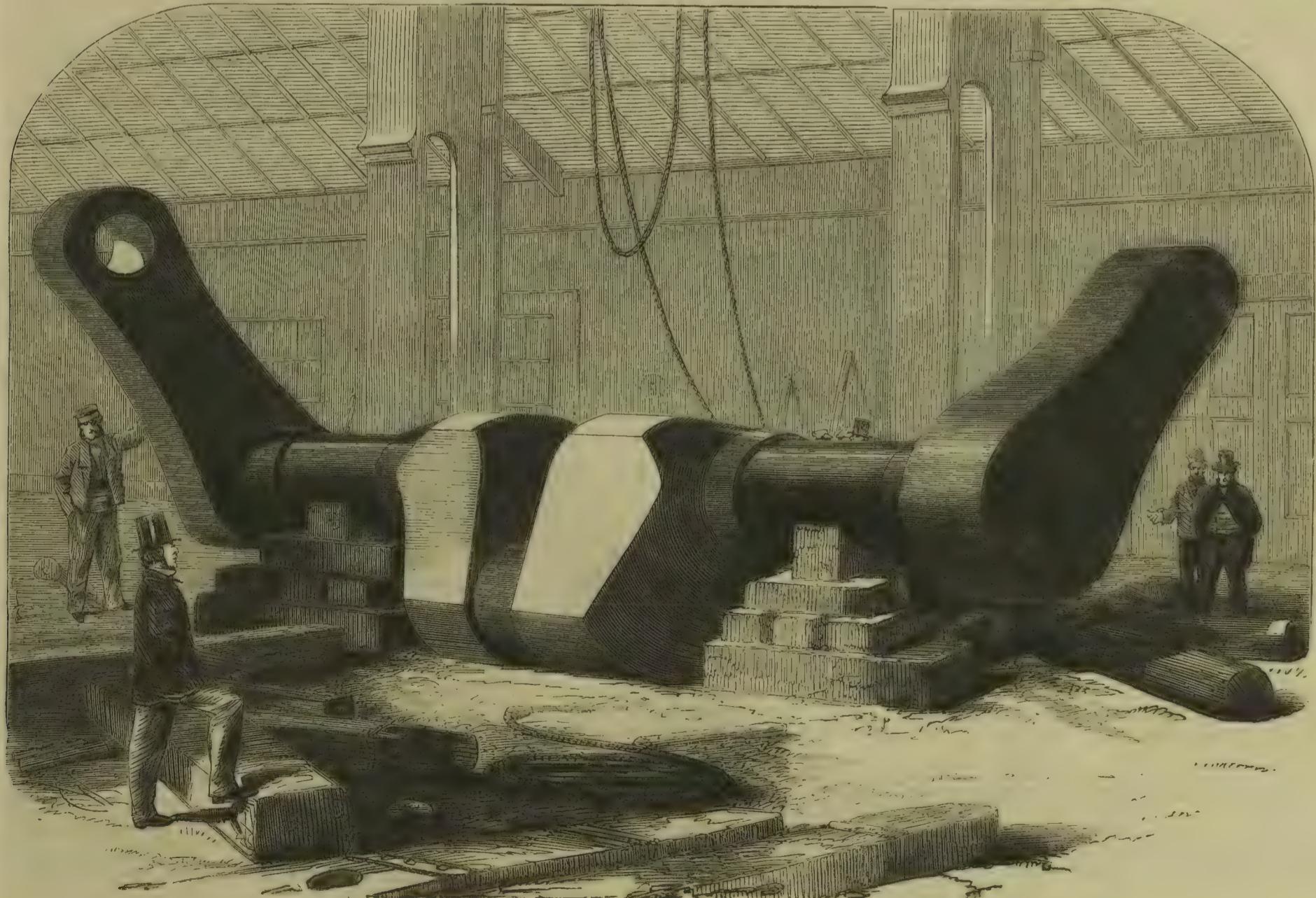
The proceedings of the day were terminated by the distribution of the prizes among the successful competitors by her Grace the Duchess

of Sutherland, assisted by the Marquis of Stafford. A liberal collation was provided for the visitors, and everything was conducted in a manner which gave the greatest satisfaction to all.

THE INTERMEDIATE PADDLE-SHAFT OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."

THE Engraving given below represents one of the gigantic appendages of the *Great Eastern* steam-ship. It is what is termed the

Intermediate Paddle-shaft. It is now lying at Mr. Scott Russell's factory at Millwall, and will shortly be placed in position on board the ship. Its dimensions are on the same colossal scale as that on which all the machinery is constructed; and this particular portion is, like the rest, the largest that has ever been made. The weight of the shaft itself is upwards of 22 tons, and that of the cranks 11 tons. Its length is 23 feet, and its diameter 2½ feet 2 inches, and it is 2 feet in diameter at what are called the main bearings. The cranks are 7 feet long between the centres.



THE INTERMEDIATE PADDLE-SHAFT OF THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES.—On Friday week the seventeen prisoners who were arrested on Sunday, the 12th of December, on a charge of belonging to a secret illegal society in Belfast, underwent an examination in the county gaol. On Saturday morning Mr. Tracy, R.M., and the Crown Solicitor resumed their inquiry at the gaol. The investigation was conducted with the most profound secrecy. It was determined to commit for trial at the Assizes all the parties charged, with the exception of the approvers. Bail was refused.—The police in Belfast have made further arrests, and it is stated that the authorities are in possession of extensive information with respect to secret societies in that town. We have also intelligence of the spread of secret societies in King's County, and of the circulation of incendiary trash in the shape of an "astrological" almanac intended for the lowest classes. The *Westmeath Independent* states:—We have just learned that a number of arrests have been made by the constabulary at Shannonbridge, of persons connected with a Phoenix Club some time established in that locality. Arrests have also been made at Carrabeg, in the same district.

THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF EXETER CATHEDRAL have resolved, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, to hold the Sunday afternoon service in the nave instead of the choir. It is proposed to cover the floor with cocoa-nut matting, to provide from twelve to fourteen hundred chairs for the use of the congregation, and to add a side key-board to the organ, so as to enable the organist to command the choristers in their new position. The whole cost of these arrangements—estimated at upwards of £2000—will be defrayed by an individual member of the Chapter, who has very recently attested his interest in the Diocesan Training College by a very munificent endowment.

NEW WEIGHT.—"THE CENTAL."—The *Liverpool Albion* states that the new weight, equal to 100lb. avoirdupois, to be called the "Cental," will be adopted exclusively for all transactions in the Liverpool corn-market on and after the 1st of February next; all other weights, except for minor portions of the "cental" and all measures of every kind whatever, being from that date excluded. At Hull, likewise, it has been resolved to adopt the "cental," not only for all grain, flour, and meal, but for seeds and Wakefield and Leeds are expected to concur in the movement.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 14TH REGIMENT BY LADY EGERTON.—New colours were presented on Friday week to the 2nd battalion of the 14th Regiment of Foot by the Countess of Egerton. The presentation took place in the square of the barracks at Richmond, Dublin, in the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant and a brilliant staff, together with a large number of the élite of the city. Sir James Alexander, the Colonel of the regiment, in returning thanks to the Lady Lieutenant, alluded to the excellent reputation which the regiment had achieved in its foreign campaigns, and expressed a hope that his young fellows would emulate the deeds of the old 2nd battalion, and preserve pure and unsullied the beautiful colours which had been presented that day. A grand *déjeuner* ended the interesting ceremony.

GIGGLESWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Head Mastership of this Royal foundation, near Settle, Yorkshire (founded by King Edward VI), recently vacated by the Rev. G. A. Butterton, D.D., has been obtained by the Rev. J. R. Blakiston, M.A., Head Master of the Grammar School at Preston. The Ushership of Giggleswick School (vacated by the resignation of the Rev. John Howson, M.A., in consequence of his advanced age and declining health) has been conferred on Matthew Wood, Esq., M.A., of St. Catharine's College, Cambridge.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.—On Friday week an explosion occurred at the Tunne Pit, at Standish, near Wigan, by which two boys, Hugh Ryder and John Roby, were killed. The accident took place when the men were going to their work, the boys being employed as drawers. A sudden escape of foul air came in contact with a naked light, stuck against a side of the workings by a man named Fairhurst, who is very badly burnt; the two lads, who were a short distance from him, being killed by the chokew-damp.—A lamentable accident occurred on Tuesday at the Agecroft Colliery, Pendlebury, about four miles from Manchester, arising from some defect in the machinery for lowering and raising the men, which occasioned the death of seven persons—three men and four boys.

On Sunday last an Independent minister, while officiating in a Glasgow West-end chapel, publicly prayed for the newspaper press of the kingdom, and more especially of that city, that it might be guided to take a correct view of all matters affecting the public interest.

The *Banbury Guardian* announces the appointment to the Principalship of the Bishop of Oxford's Theological Training School or "College," at Cuddesdon, of the Rev. Harry Hutchinson Swinny, M.A., Vicar of Wargrave, near Henley-on-Thames.

On the night of New Year's Day, and on following days, Bristol was overspread by dense fogs, which, for the time, put a stop to the navigation of the river, and rendered the greatest caution necessary in travelling by land.

The report of the executive committee of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition has just appeared, in an octavo volume of 103 pages. It states that the receipts from all sources amounted to £110,588, and that the balance to the credit of the committee is £204 14s. 4d., out of which they have yet to pay one or two trifling claims.

Mr. Buchanan, M.P. for Glasgow, has accepted the office of President of the Scottish Association for the Repeal of the Paper Duty, and Mr. W. Chambers is the chairman of the committee. The following members of Parliament have agreed to act as vice-presidents:—Mr. Crum Ewing, Mr. Craufurd, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Cowan, and Mr. Black.

Three magnificent Christmas trees have been exhibited in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, bearing presents for thirty of the best children in each of the twenty-six Church of England Sunday School. The trees were given for the occasion by the Earls of Derby and Sefton. Two of them were twenty feet, and one more than twenty-five feet in height. They were illuminated by 800 gas jets.

The sixth annual conference of the Associated Body of Church Schoolmasters in England and Wales was held in Bristol on Wednesday and Thursday (last week). The routine business was transacted, the rules revised, and a committee appointed to consider the question of establishing an educational periodical as the organ of the body. Several able papers were also read, followed by discussions. A public dinner brought the proceedings to a close.

PHOTOGRAPHY APPLIED TO ENGRAVING ON WOOD (XYLOPHOTOGRAPHY).—The editor of the *Photographic News* place before their readers the following description of a method they have devised for printing photographs direct on to wood:—We take a suitable block and cover it, in the darkened laboratory or by candlelight, with a mixture composed of oxalate of silver and water, to which may be added a little gum or powdered Bath brick, to suit the convenience of the engraver. The mode in which the oxalate is spread over the surface is precisely the same as that we have mentioned as being employed by wood-engravers in applying the mixture of flake-white and gum-water. A little of the substance, that is to say, about as much as would lie on a fourpenny piece, for a block four inches square, is sprinkled on the surface, and, the finger being then dipped in water (either with or without the addition of a little gum), the mixture is spread evenly over the whole surface of the block by rubbing the finger backwards and forwards across the block in various directions, until the evaporation or absorption of the water leaves the surface impregnated with a delicate and almost impalpable coating of oxalate of silver. The block may be then placed in a drawer, or any other place from whence daylight is excluded, and there left till dry, or for any length of time, until required, as we have detected no deterioration or loss of sensitiveness, even in blocks which have been prepared six months ago, so long as they remained protected from the light. Oxalate of silver is susceptible of being acted upon by the actinic rays; and when the block has been prepared in the manner above indicated it is only necessary to expose it under a negative in the printing frame to sunlight, and a positive picture is obtained in the same manner as on paper prepared in the ordinary way. The block requires no subsequent washing, nor any preparation of any description, before being placed in the hands of the engraver; so that he receives it precisely in the same condition, as regards the surface to be operated upon, as under ordinary circumstances. The engraver, however, must not expose the block to the direct action of the solar rays while working at it, or it will gradually blacken on the surface; exposure to diffused daylight, however, has no deleterious effect on it, unless it be continued for a great length of time—say several hours. . . . The advantages which may be derived from the adoption of our discovery are numerous. Among them may be enumerated the cheap and rapid transference of pictures of all kinds to the wood block; and this rapidity is not one of the least of its advantages: for example, in the case of the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, it must not unfrequently happen that the same mail which brings the details of our operations in China brings also sketches from its artist there of the scenes of these operations. Now, everybody knows how rapidly the interest in such matters dies away in our busy country, and, consequently, how necessary it is that these sketches should be given to the public with the least possible delay. Such delay, however, must necessarily occur when these sketches have to be copied on to the wood block by a draughtsman previous to the engraver commencing operations; but, if this sketch be handed over to a photographer, he can, in the course of a few minutes, take a photographic copy of the exact dimensions required, which, in a very little time longer, can be transferred to the block, and the block be in the hands of the engraver.

The practice of taking down sermons in shorthand notes has received such a height in Frankfort that the Consistories both of the Calvinistic and the Lutheran bodies have thought it necessary to prohibit it for the future. "The church," says the ordinance, "is not a lecture-room, but a house of prayer."

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 95½; Caledonian 16½; Chester and Holyhead, 48½; Eastern Counties, 63; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 70; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 25½; Great Northern, 100½; Ditto, 1 Stock, 91; Great Western, 56½; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½; London and North-Western, 96½; Ditto, Eighths, 6½; London and South-Western, 94½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40; Midland, 103½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 12½; Norfolk, 60½; North British, 61½; North-Eastern, Berwick, 93½; Ditto, Leeds, 48½; Ditto, York, 77½; North-Western, 13½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 31.

LEASES AT FIXED RENTALS.—Buckinghamshire, 99; Colchester, Stour Valley, 18½; Hull and Selby, 11½; Midland, Bradford Preference Stock, 99.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 132; Edinburgh, 73½; Great Western Five per Cent, 101.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 23' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF			THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Head at 10 A.M.	Miles in Inches	
	Barometer Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimun Read at 10 A.M.	Maximum Read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
Dec. 29	28.005	38.5	32.6	84	0-10	34.5	44	SW. W. NW.	223 '000	
30	30.105	40.6	40.2	99	10	31.7	43.1	SW. W.	101 '037	
"	31	30.218	41.4	41.0	98	10	38.0	44.0	NE. E.	70 '030
Jan. 1	30.441	43.6	42.6	96	10	41.0	44.8	SW. W.	103 '050	
2	30.673	32.9	32.3	98	10	30.3	38.3	SW.	87 '000	
"	30.635	55.4	33.1	92	10	29.3	37.3	SW. W.	134 '036	
"	4	30.557	39.8	35.5	95	10	30.2	42.5	W. N. W.	107 '000

"KELLY'S RAILWAY GUIDE."—The Messrs. Kelly and Co., publishers of the London and provincial directories, have brought out a Railway Guide, and we see by the January number, which is now before us, that it presents some novel and interesting features. As regards that all-important matter, the accuracy of the work, the fact of its being issued from the Post-office Directory offices is a sufficient voucher. The Guide is arranged alphabetically, and to the principal towns is appended the name of some hotel. In addition to an excellent railway map, it contains a description of the theatres and places of amusement in London; and it is also furnished at the end with a "scrap-book," as a source of entertainment and amusement to the traveller.

The Archduchess Marie Anne (of Austria) died on Wednesday week. The deceased Duchess was born on the 8th of June, 1804. She was sister of the Emperor Ferdinand I. (who abdicated in favour of the present Emperor), and of Archduke Francis Charles, father of the Emperor.

A memorandum is being signed by numerous Swiss citizens against any concession to France in the question of the Valley des Dappes. The patriotic society, "Helvetia," is also preparing a manifesto, in German and French, against the pretensions of Louis Napoleon.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

OWING to several unfavourable rumours afloat in reference to the attitude assumed by France towards Austria on the Italian question—to the increased shipments of bullion to the East—and the somewhat heavy demands upon the Money Market for foreign loans—Home Stocks have fluctuated to some extent this week, and prices have exhibited a decline of about ½ per cent, notwithstanding that the Government broker has purchased Reduced somewhat largely on account of the Savings Banks. The Unfunded Debt, however, has continued very firm, and the decline in Indian securities has been trifling.

The transfers at the Bank have been commenced, and, no doubt, the dividend payments will increase the supply of unemployed capital; but, as the quantity of commercial paper is increasing, there is very little prospect of first-class sixty days' bills being done under the present rate—viz., 2½ per cent. The demand for money has somewhat slackened since the 4th of the month; nevertheless it may be called healthy. In the Stock Exchange loans are somewhat freely offered on Government securities, for short periods, at 1 to 1½ per cent.

The late advance in the value of silver is steadily supported. Bar qualities are worth 61½d., and Mexican dollars 61½d. per ounce. The last packet to the East took out £512,354—all in silver except £2800. The article is likely to command high quotations for some time, as very limited supplies are expected from Mexico in the present frightful state of the country.

Advices have come to hand to the effect that nearly £900,000 in gold is now on passage from Australia; but it is presumed that nearly the whole of it will be sent away. The withdrawal has been trifling.

The Directors of the London Docks have declared the reduced dividend of 2 per cent for the past half year.

The total imports of bullion into London during the last six months of 1853 were £13,755,350. In that period the exports amounted to £9,759,450. The total exports during the year were £20,796,650.

The Continental exchanges show no important changes. At Bombay the fluctuations in them of late have been trifling; but at Constantinople the quotation on London has fallen from 146 to 136.

Since we last wrote, £189,000 has come to hand from the West Indies, and £135,100 from New York. About £70,000 of the latter arrival has been sold to the Bank of England.

During 1853 the extreme range in the value of Consols was about 5 per cent, against 8 per cent in the previous year, and 10½ per cent in 1852. The year opened with the minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England of 8 per cent, and closed at 2½ per cent. The stock of bullion increased about £7,500,000.

Between this and the 14th inst. instalments amounting to £910,000 will fall due upon the Turkish and Chilian loans.

On Monday considerable flatness prevailed in the Market for Home Stocks, and prices had drooping tendency.—The Three per Cents for Account were done at 96½; the Reduced, 97½ and 98½; the New Three per Cents, 97½; Long Annuities, 1855, 15½; India Debentures, 99½; India Bonds, 18s. to 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 40s. prem. The transactions on Tuesday were limited, as follows:—Bank Stock, 226; Reduced Three per Cents, 97 and 97½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1860, 1 3½; India Debentures, 99½; Consols for Account 96½; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 40s. prem. Prices continued to fluctuate on the following day:—Bank Stock marked 220. The Reduced Three per Cents were 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Consols for Account 96½; India Debentures 99½; Ditto Bonds, 19s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 40s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. On Thursday the market was rather heavy, yet very little change took place in prices:—Consols for the 11th inst. were 96 to 96½; for February, 96½; Bank Stock sold at 225; the New Three per Cents and the Reduced, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 37s. to 40s. prem.; the Bonds, 100½; Long Annuities, 18½; and India Debentures, 99½.

The Foreign House has shown signs of weakness, notwithstanding that the transactions in it have been somewhat numerous. The leading quotations for the week are as follows:—Brazilian Five per Cents, 103; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 86; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 101½; Granada Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, Deferred, 5½; Mexican Three per Cents, 20½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92½; Ditto, Urbarian, 80½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47 ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 113½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 101½ ex div.; Sardinian Five per Cents, 90½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Ditto, New, Deferred, 31; Ditto, Passive, 10½; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 6½; Swedish Four per Cents, 86; Turkish Six per Cents, 92; Turkish Four per Cents, 100½; and Venezuela Five per Cents, 44½. The Scrip of the new Chilian Loan has ruled heavy, at ½ prem. to ¼ discount. Turkish Scrip has been much depressed by extensive sales, at 2½ to 3½ discount, and the Second Issue has been done at 2 to even 4 dis. A few transactions have taken place in French Four-and-a-Half per Cents, at 95 f. 12½ c.; and in Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, at 99 f. 12½ c.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares generally have ruled flat. Annexed are the principal transactions:—Australasia, 92; Bank of London, 50½; London Chartered of Australia, 21½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; London and County, 20½; London and Westminster, 50½; National Provincial of England, 78½ ex div.; Oriental, 83½; Ottoman, 21½; Provincial of Ireland, 65 ex div.; Union of Australia, 59; and Union of London, 25½.

Miscellaneous Securities have met a heavy market. Australian Agricultural have realised 36; Canada Land, 120; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, January and July, 11½ ex div.; Ditto, March and September, 11½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1866 to 1876, 99½ ex div.; Ditto, 1883, 99½ ex div.; Crystal Palace, 1½ ex div.; Electric Telegraph, 10½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; London General Omnibus, 2; European and American Steam, 1½; Netherlands Land, Eight per Cent Preference, 1½; North British Australasian, 7; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 8½; Ditto, New, 28; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 8½; Royal Mail Steam, 62; Commercial Docks,

AMUSEMENTS, &c.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Notice. Patron, His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.—Notice. This Institution will be REOPENED to the Public on Monday next, the 10th inst., at Twelve o'clock, with Childe's New Phantasmagoria, the Dissolving Views of Don Quixote, and all the other Christmas Lectures and Entertainments. The First Distribution of the Gifts for the Juveniles from the Wheel of Fortunatus will take place on Wednesday next, the 12th inst.

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M. R. CHARLES DICKENS will give THREE FINAL CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY READINGS at ST. MARTIN'S HALL. The following additional and final arrangements are made to meet the demand for places:—On THURSDAY, January 13th (last time), the CHRISTMAS CAROL and the TRIAL from PICKWICK; and the TRIAL from THURSDAY, January 20th, LITTLE DOUBTFIRE, and the TRIAL from PICKWICK. On FRIDAY, January 21st, the POOR TRAVELLER, MRS. GAMP, and the TRIAL from PICKWICK. The doors will be open for each Reading at Seven. Places for each Reading: Stalls (numbered and reserved), Four Shillings; Centre Area and Balconies, Two Shillings; Back Seats, One Shilling. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall's, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

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E. B. RUSSELL, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY of MUSIC.—The LENT TERM commences on MONDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1820. Candidates for admission must attend at the Institution for Examination on SATURDAY, the 15th Inst., at Two o'clock. By order of the Committee of Management.

J. GIMSON, Secretary

Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, Jan. 4, 1820.

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CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL AND REVELS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



OLD FATHER CHRISTMAS ATTENDED BY A MOTLEY GROUP UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LORD OF MISRULE.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE CHRISTMAS REVELS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

GENIAL, merry Christmas, revered for its many pleasing associations, and the infant New Year—ushered in, to Londoners at least, with fogs and darkness, rain and mire—received a cordial welcome at the Crystal Palace. Professors of the fine arts relaxed awhile their rigid rules to join in the festive scenes and youthful sports and games which Dykwykin had provided for the greeting of a season of mirth, and a right cordial reception was given to Old Christmas and the New Year—monster plum-pudding, ditto mince-pie, ditto twelfth-cake, Englishmen's best offerings alike to the memory of the past and to the present year. Where once Bosio and Alboni warbled the airs of sunny Italy from the orchestra in the transcept there stood a mince pie, such as the Titans might have made, and a broad, circular band, some sixty feet in diameter, bade the visitors a "Welcome to our fare." On the broad surface of the mince-pie's ample crust Old Father Christmas and the Little New Year held their merry court. They came in grand procession, heralded by life-guards and policemen, a parish beadle; by morris-dancers, a fairy-like ballet corps, a Tony Lumpkin, a litho charity-boy, harlequin, clowns, acrobats—a motley group, indeed—and Old King Christmas was seated on his throne of evergreen, while the Lord of Misrule directed the sports for the merry monarch. A pretty little danceuse, with a pretty little kilted partner, danced the Highland fling; and a pretty little sailor-boy danced the hornpipe; clown upset the beadle, assaulted the "peelers;" the countryman was always the wrong man in the wrong place, and the charity-boy in yellow breeches and swallow-tail coat was always in the way, and the acrobats performed with imperturbable gravity the most astounding tricks. Then, to the sounds of martial music, the procession of King Christmas passed away; and so adieu to the mince pie. The colossal twelfth-cake was fifty feet in diameter, and ten feet in height; it was tastefully ornamented round its side. Suddenly a trap-door opened at the top, and the white sugary surface was trodden by animated figures, who strolled about upon it. Bottles and lucifer-boxes became gifted with powers of locomotion, and figures in strange costumes and dresses strutted their little hour upon the stage, and like laughs and riper grins of the spectators formed the merry masks for the animated characters of the great twelfth-cake. High above the cake was suspended a plum pudding. Lay five of the tallest men in the building in a line, head to foot with each other, and the head of the first and feet of the last would not equal the diameter of this monster pudding. The familiar form of Punch rushed up from the recesses of the twelfth-cake; he had evidently some roguish designs upon the monster pudding, but there were too many eyes upon him to permit him to complete the object of his dashing ascent, and he fell discomfited among the crowd, who struggled for the possession of his person. Like many a toy for which youth and age struggle with intensity, the prize collapsed in their grasp. Punch was but an inflated figure, and all the eyes of his beloved Judy could not prevent that rushing, struggling crowd of boys and girls from tearing him to tatters. Now a long white curtain slowly ascended from the crust of the mince-pie to the transept roof, and thoughts of monster magic-lanterns flashed across the minds of young and old. That busy, clever Mr. Pepper was silently at work in the opposite gallery arranging his plans, and as soon as the white surface was ready, he flashed upon it magic lanterns, whose droll antics and ludicrous feats awoke roars of laughter, and startling views which astonished by their brilliancy and novelties. Then there were graceful balloons that ascended and distributed floral Christmas gifts; and there were small plumplings that soared away when the hand was put forth to take them; and there were stalls gracefully set out with all manner of tempting presents for juveniles and for sweethearts of all classes and of all ages. At the angles of the nave and transept banners wreathed with holly bore the familiar "Auld Lang Syne" of Scotland, the "Caed millo felthe" (the thousand welcomes) of Ireland, and "A Merry Christmas" and "A Happy New Year" of dear old England.

But we have not yet exhausted the list of attractions, for Mr. Pepper, in his lecture-room in the Tropical Department, told and illustrated with dissolving views the thrilling story of Blue Beard, and a wizard showed by gas-light tricks and transformations so astounding as to be only correctly described, by those who know them best, as "incredible." There were also the Fine Arts' Courts, the Crystal Fountain, the gorgeous Tropical Department with its monster Californian tree, the Machinery Court, and the hundred other attractions that are usually available for a day's amusement and instruction at the Crystal Palace.

To all these a new feature has just been added in the Sheffield Court of the Palace—viz., a most tempting display of beautiful objects of art-manufacture in porcelain, glass, and metal, and some most charming photographic views of the Fine Arts Courts, the nave, transept, garden front, gardens, and fountains of the palace, taken by Mr. Philip Delamotte, and which, with the objects of art-manufacture, are intended for distribution as prizes, and for selection by the subscribers of the New Crystal Palace Art Union, which has just been established under the presidency of the Earl of Carlisle. We intend to give on another occasion some more detailed account of this new feature in connection with the Crystal Palace.

The Christmas sports and revels will be continued for some time longer. Young and old may find abundant sources of enjoyment, and we would commend them when weary to the bountiful stores of provision, and the capital Christmas dinner, which Messrs. Sawyer and Strange provide for their nourishment.

WIND AND WEATHER PREDICTIONS FOR 1853.

The following is an estimate of the weather that may be expected in Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1853. It is derived from long experience and observation of the phenomena of the weather in this country:

JANUARY.—1st to 8th, sleet with light frost; 8th to 12th, dry with light frost; 13th to 21st, cold with snow; and hard frost to 31st. Wind—1st to 15th, light winds west to north; 15th to 1st, north to east.

FEBRUARY.—1st to 5th, fall of snow; 5th to 15th, hard frost; 15th to 10th, sleet and much rain; 10th to 20th, dry and light frosts. Winds—1st to 7th, east to south, very stormy; 7th to 15th, west to north, moderate; 15th to 21st, west to south, stormy; 21st to 28th, west to north, moderate.

MARCH.—1st to 10th, dry and sharp frosts (in the morning); 10th to 14th, sleet with cold rain; 14th to 23rd, dry with sharp frosts; 23rd to 31st, mild with light showers. Winds—1st to 22nd, north to east; 25th to 31st, east to south-west.

APRIL.—1st to 12th, sleet with cold rains; 12th to 22nd, mild with flying showers; 22nd to 30th, dry and cold, occasional sleet showers. Winds—1st to 22nd, S.E. to S.W. westerly; 22nd to 30th, west to north-west.

MAY.—1st to 10th, dry and cold nights; 7th to 16th, fine and mild; 17th to 31st, dry and cold nights. Winds—1st to 7th, west to north; 7th to 16th, westerly; 17th to 31st, north to east, easterly.

JUNE.—1st to 10th, cold but dry; 10th to 17th, light rains and mist; 17th to 30th, very fine and much heat. Winds—1st to 10th, east to south-east; 10th to 17th, south-east to south-west; 17th to 30th, south-west to west.

JULY.—1st to 12th, very fine; 12th to 25th, dry but cold; 25th to 31st, dry and fine. Winds—1st to 12th, westerly; 12th to 25th, north-west, northerly; 25th to 31st, easterly.

AUGUST.—1st to 13th, very fine; 13th to 22nd, heavy rains at intervals; 22nd to 31st, fine with light showers. Winds—1st to 13th, easterly; 13th to 22nd, south-east to south-west; 22nd to 31st, south-west to west by north.

SEPTEMBER.—1st to 8th, cold, with flying showers; 8th to 24th, fine dry weather; 24th to 30th, showery. Winds—1st to 8th, westerly; 8th to 24th, north-west to north-east; 24th to 30th, north-east to south.

OCTOBER.—1st to 15th, fine bright harvest weather; 15th to 31st, cold, with high winds and flying showers. Winds—1st to 15th, south-west to north-west; 15th to 31st, north-west to north-east, stormy.

NOVEMBER.—1st to 8th, fine; 8th to 30th, much rain. Winds—1st to 8th, north-east to south-east; 8th to 30th, south-east to west.

DECEMBER.—1st to 12th, rain and snow; 12th to 23rd, dry and hard frost; 23rd to 31st, showery, with sleet and rain. Winds—1st to 12th, westerly; 12th to 23rd, north-west to south-east; 23rd to 31st, south-east, southerly.

Time for Playing Curling Matches during 1853—From 24th to 29th January, and 1st to 15th February. For Practising Curling—From 12th to 23rd December.

Inverness, 9th, Church-street, Jan., 1853.

CAPT. PETER TURNER.

At the Berkshire Quarter Sessions, which were opened at Reading on Monday, a motion for the removal of all the prisoners from the Abingdon to the Reading Gaol, and for closing the former, was, after some discussion, carried by a majority of 23 to 10.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENTS.

JANUARY.

If there is a joyous exhilarating month in the calendar, in which out-door amusements can be carried on with the greatest delight, it is the one that ushers in the new year. The family circle is enlivened by the presence of the youthful members of it; the lad, a "five-year-old," about to go to a seminary for the first time at the end of the month, gets laughed out of his love for the rocking-horse, and urges his kind parent to put him on a live pony; the Eton or Harrow boy boasts of his prowess at cricket—on the water—and describes a glorious run on a hired hack with the Queen's stag-hounds; the Oxford or Cambridge "man" talks of Drake's coverts, Newmarket, and the private steeplechases that took place within a few miles of these respective seats of learning; while the young Cornet or Ensign on winter leave surprises the minds of his juvenile auditors by giving a graphic account of a charge against the sepoys in India, or the sports on the ice in the cold regions of Canada. The pleasure then of enjoying skating or golfing during a hard frost, or a day's hunting, shooting, or coursing, if the weather be open, is greatly enhanced by the delighted countenances of the joyous-hearted youths emancipated from school or college. In former chapters we have referred to partridge, pheasant, snipe, and woodcock shooting, we shall, therefore, on the present occasion, apply ourselves to describing a sport of even a more exciting nature than the above—namely, a day after the wild geese and sea-fowl.

Although the rising generation are equal, if not superior, to their predecessors as "good shots," we are inclined to think that the hardihood of the sporting community of the present day has in some degree degenerated. The modern introduction of the *battue*, added to a desire of filling the game-books, so that a flaming report of the day's massacre (as it ought strictly to be called) may appear in the provincial and London journals, has tended much to make the gunner of 1853 a very different sort of personage from that of the commencement of this century. Wild-goose shooting has, therefore, to a great extent, gone out of fashion. There are, of course, many exceptions to the general rule, and among them may be named Sir Maurice Berkeley, his son, and others, who carry on this sport to a great extent on the princely estates in Gloucestershire. A man, to follow this truly-exciting pursuit, must, as the common parlance goes, "be as hard as a nail." He must be prepared to brave the bleak wintry cold, the soaking rain, the freezing snow, the pitiless storm; he must make up his mind to remain for many a dreary hour in a mud-hole, to lie down in a bed of rushes, or to adopt the modern water cure of being immersed in a wet ditch; he must screw up his courage to face a regular easter or nor'wester in the marshes, to be exposed in an open boat, or to sit like Patience in a punt—shaking and shivering—when on his wild-goose chase.

As we write for every class of "gunner"—from the urchin schoolboy, who makes sad havoc among the thrushes and blackbirds during the Christmas holidays, to the adventurous sportsman, who, on the plains of India, or among the deserts and wilds of South Africa, does not rest satisfied until he has killed a dozen wild hogs, a man-eating tiger, half a dozen bears and lions, an equal number of antelopes, a couple of hyenas (no laughing matter for these risible animals), a porcupine, a bull nhlige, a koodoo, a blesbok, a gnu, a bull, a rhinoceros, a giraffe, and sundry elephants—we shall call the attention of our readers to a daring pastime which, for want of a better, or from love of change, may interest the friend of the trigger: we refer to sea-fowl shooting. The inclement island of St. Kilda, the Bass Rock, and other rugged spots on the coast of Scotland, are famed for the vast number and variety of these birds. Cormorants, gannets, terns, and gulls literally swarm, like bees, throughout every fissure and cavity of the lofty rocks; while myriads may be seen flying above the overhanging cliffs, the frightful precipices and promontories, which rise like mountains from the raging waters beneath. Inaccessible from below, these birds might enjoy an undisturbed security, were it not for the wily ways of slaying man, who has cunningly invented means to eject them from their peaceful haunts.

We strongly recommend the "gunner" who visits any of the above northern localities to provide himself with one of the adventurous inhabitants as a guide, who will not only conduct him to the best spots, but direct him through the intricate and dangerous passes. A couple or three guns (breach-loaders, if possible), from the quickness of loading, will prove a great advantage, as the flocks of birds are prodigiously large. After passing a few hours on terra firma (if such an expression can be appropriately applied to the steep, stepping cliffs) the sportsman may engage a boat and have a day with the sea-mews and common gulls. No sooner does one fall than his feathered companions may be seen congregating round the dead body. A call or whistle, or an inanimate decoy made of the head, legs, and wings of this carrion, will—we mean no pun—gull the rest into fanciful security, bringing them within the range of the heavy piece of ordnance that is necessary for the sport. A good shot may amuse himself very well with a rifle, there being no better practise than at one of these sea-fowls on the wing or on the wave: in the latter the bullet whizzing through the water will intimate the good or bad aim of the marksman.

During a severe frost the sportsman may, if shooting fails him, have recourse to skating and sledging. The former can be had to perfection—not so the latter, for it seldom happens that the snow is sufficiently deep in our sea-girt island to enjoy this most exhilarating amusement. We must go to Canada, the United States, Russia, Germany, Norway, Lapland, or Holland to enjoy sledging.

In North America (we speak from personal experience) there is nothing more delightful than the sleighing parties. Driving-clubs

are formed at Quebec, Montreal, Kingstown, Niagara, and other of

our possessions, where the ladies take part in the proceedings, which

commence with a trip to some favourite spot, where a picnic takes

place, followed by dancing, and a drive home by moonlight. At

Vienna, too, we have witnessed some splendid pageants on the ice,

in which the Court took part. We may, in a future chapter, return to this subject. In the meantime we must remark that there is not

a finer spectacle in the world than that which the "region of thick-ribbed ice," the Neva, exhibits in winter—carriages,

sledges, an immense number of people on foot—are con-

tinually crossing it, and thus forming a succession of objects

always in action. Different parties of the humbler classes,

dispersed or together, are busy amusing themselves every one after

his own way. Here are long spaces surrounded with barriers to

protect the skaters. There is an inclosure in which horses are

exercised as in a riding-school; and further off the crowd is

attracted by a sledgo race. The space in which they run is circular,

and about a mile in length. The artificial mountains made in ice

form another amusement for the people: a mound about thirty feet

high is raised, with a platform at the top, to which they ascend by a

ladder. From the summit of this to the bottom extends an inclined

plane, made of planks, on which pieces of ice are laid, and which

are soon frozen together. From the place where the plane touches

the ground a road is made, two hundred toises in length and four

in breadth; the snow is removed, and the sides, as well as the

mount, are skirted with boards of fir; then the sledges, which are

placed at the top, set off like lightning, and are let loose on the

inclined plane with such rapidity that they advance more than a

hundred toises on the flat road down the ice.

Where this road ends there is usually another mount of ice, in

every respect like that which they had just gone over; and descend-

ing from one, they immediately ascend another by the impetus with

which they have been propelled. The greatest practise is necessary

for this exercise, and skill is required to preserve the balance, parti-

cularly when being hurled down the inclined plane, for the smallest

false movement would occasion a dangerous fall. Young men and

boys amuse themselves with sliding from the top to the foot of this

Russian snowhill, usually on one skate, as they find it easier to pre-

serve their equilibrium on one leg than on both.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

ITALIAN JOURNALS.

Italian journals talk of a project to raise a statue to Bellini, in

his birthplace—Catania.

M. Houry has been charged by the Shah of Persia to translate the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. into Persian.

It is expected that the Exeter and Yeovil line will be completed next July, and opened in the following month.

The Pope held a public consistory on the 23rd ult. to confer the cardinal's hat on Mgr. Rauscher, Archbishop of Vienna.

Very active steps are being taken in the parish of St Giles's, London, for the erection of new national schools on a large scale.

The Queen has appointed Thomas Middleton Rennards, Esq., to be a stipendary magistrate for the Island of Mauritius.

Mr. Couch, of the Norfolk Circuit, is to succeed Mr. Serjeant Wells as the Recorder of Belford.

Mr. Chaplin has lately found his health so bad as to induce him to resign the chair of the South-Western Railway Company.

Mr. E. W. Sergeant, of Balliol College, Oxford, has been ap-

pointed one of the masters in Wellington College.

During the past year there were, according to the *Shipping Gazette*, 1857 wrecks.

There were 10,746 turkeys dispatched as Christmas presents to the metropolis, the greater part coming from Norfolk.

Dr. William Englefield, of Gloucester House, Southsea, committed suicide on Friday morning (last week) by swallowing a dose of prussic acid.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* asserts that the Oxford Middle-class Examinations will be held this year at Gloucester, as a local centre.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Esq., Judge of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

The mail from Milan to Mantua was robbed on the 26th ult. by a gang of brigands: the sum carried off by them is stated at 10,000 francs.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.
THE three judges who have accepted the laborious and responsible labour of selecting one Burns' prize poem from six hundred Burns' prize poems sent in to the Crystal Palace Company—in confident expectation, one and all, of gaining the prize—are Mr. Monkton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Tom Taylor, and Mr. Theodore Martin. The three persons who were asked in the first instance, and declined with thanks, &c., were the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and Mr. Peter Cunningham. The three now selected constitute a good selection; there is, however, an entire absence of the Scottish element among them. The first selection was, if in any way wrong, a little over-Scottish—the thistle grew above the rose: the unicorn—we do not wish to offend our brethren north of the Tweed—was a little too rampart over the lion.

Public readings are becoming popular in India. On the 9th of last month Mr. Edward Macready, the son of the great tragedian, read certain passages of "Hamlet" to the inhabitants of Bombay. He is to read—so the last mail from Bombay brings the intelligence—not only other scenes from Shakespeare, but to trench on Mr. Dickens's new calling, and read "The Chimes" and "The Christmas Carol." The Bombay people were expecting a treat.

The clerks of the East India House (Charles Lamb was once a clerk there) have just presented a very handsome testimonial to an excellent clerk, and, better still, a very distinguished author—Mr. John Stuart Mill. Mr. Mill has retired from the service of the Company; and this more than pounds sterling compliment—though it partakes of "that same" very largely—comes gracefully from his fellow-labourers. How many years of a clear and noble intellect have been spent—not wasted—in labours equally well fitted for brains very inferior to those of Mr. Mill, and fit only for labours of a red-tape and routine-like nature.

Lord Broughton—better known as Sir John Cam Hobhouse—to be best known hereafter by a "Childe Harold" dedication—is about to appear once more as an author. His Lordship is to give us a volume about "Italy," the result of many visits to its antiquities, picture-galleries, and "green delights," from 1816 to 1854. Mr. Murray is to be the publisher. Could not Mr. Murray induce his Lordship to part with the letters he received from Lord Byron?

Mr. J. H. Parker, of Oxford—*Glossary Parker*—has just published a very sensible letter respecting Mr. Scott's design for the new Foreign Office. He is of opinion—and he has every right to be heard on such a point—that the peculiarities of style adopted by Scott are too *Foreign* even for a Foreign Office. Mr. Parker leans to the Early English architecture of England, and is of opinion that the Hospital at Angers, built by our English Henry II., is the best specimen of style that Mr. Scott could adopt. The Hospital at Angers Mr. Parker believes to be not only "the earliest Gothic building in existence," but the original, as well, of what is called our "Early English architecture."

The Mantua Collection of King Charles I. was bought by Daniel Nys, of Venice, of the young Duke of Mantua, for 68,000 scudi—sold by the young Duke—so Nys writes to Carleton, Lord Dorchester—"to the astonishment of all Italy and the extreme disgust of the inhabitants of the city of Mantua." When the purchase was effected by Nys, Nicholas Lanicoe was in Italy quietly collecting pictures for his master, King Charles I. Lanicoe bought the collection of Nys; and now began Nys's troubles. Some of the best pictures were carried by Lanicoe overland—the remainder were shipped for England from Venice. But then the money. The martyr Charles was low in his exchequer. Nys drew bills on the King's agent, a merchant named Burlamachi—the Rothschild of his day—and Burlamachi, without assets or advices of any kind, drew again upon Nys. Ten thousand five hundred pounds sterling—the cost of the collection to King Charles—was a sum which Nys could not meet at once. His position through this purchase, made by him to please King Charles, is touchingly told in the letters he wrote from Venice to England. Lord Treasurer Weston came at length to his aid, and the £10,500, the cost of the Mantua collection, was paid to Daniel Nys. After the public scatterment of King Charles's gallery, it seems remarkable that the English nation should now possess what was thought the Jew's eye of the Mantua collection—the nine pictures of the Triumph of Julius Caesar, by Andrea Mantegna, the most important work in the historical style produced by the Italian schools before the frescoes of Michael Angelo and Raphael.

It is not often that critics can find the great publisher of Albemarle-street committing a mistake; but a most intolerable mistake he has made in his "Student's Hume," just published. He has misrepresented Hume, and found an editor most unequal to his work. We really trust that we shall never see what has been announced—a "Student's Gibbon." A "Bowdler's Shakespeare" is bad enough; but the "Student's Hume"—oh, David Hume, or David Home!

This week's obituary announces the death of a man connected with the records of this country, to whose industry and knowledge we are indebted for two volumes of extracts illustrative of English history. We allude to Mr. Frederick Devon, of the Chapter House, Westminster, now no longer in the flesh among us. His two volumes of extracts from the Pell Records are contributions of moment to future Humes and future Macaulays. Mr. Burtt of the Chapter House—a most admirable record antiquary—will, it is said, succeed Mr. Devon in his post at the Chapter House.

Will no one set up a monument to mark the "Hic jacet" of Thomas Stothard in Bunhill-fields? There our English Raphael sleeps, near to De Foe, and not very far from John Bunyan. Surely the Royal Academy of Arts might within its own body do something, and at once, for so bright an ornament of its body. Look at Rogers's "Italy," the best illustrated book England has as yet set forth; and is not Stothard superior to Turner, great as Turner is in that matchless volume? But Stothard died very poor—it was not his fault; and Turner died very rich. Stothard's grave, in a Dissenters' cemetery, is unmarked. Turner was buried, by his own desire, in St. Paul's Cathedral; and Turner left a thousand pounds—poet Prior like—for his own statue to be erected in the masterpiece of Wren—in London's cathedral.

THE FIELD-LANE REFUGES.—(To the Editor.)—I beg to acknowledge in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, as desired by the donors, the receipt of £5 for the use of the Field-lane Refuges—subscribed in sums of £1 each by J. W. E., T. R. B., M. R. B., F. R. B., and G. J. C.—SAMUEL TAWELL, Hon. Sec.

NEWSPAPERS FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—A correspondent has obligingly forwarded to us, for insertion, the following communication received by him from the authorities at the General Post Office, in answer to a letter which he wrote requesting information as to the postage of the Christmas Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to these parts—there being some obscurity on the subject in the "Quarterly Postal Guide":—"General Post Office, December 30, 1858.—Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 26th inst., I beg to inform you that newspapers for the United States or Canada are liable to a postage of one penny each, irrespective of weight, which must be prepaid by affixing a postage-stamp.—I am, Sir, &c., P. KELLY."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. Y., Wolverhampton.—Place the King on the Queen's Bishop's square, and the Rook on the Queen's square. But such matters should be learnt from a treatise on the game.
M. G. K., Calcutta.—Received. An acknowledgment shall be sent by letter.
V. H. DE L., Rio de Janeiro.—Many cordial thanks. A reply has been dispatched by this month's mail.

CARNATIC.—The two games lately concluded by correspondence between the Cambridge and Hull Clubs were won by the former.
M. D.—The former communication, we are sorry to say, never reached us. That just received shall have immediate attention. Meanwhile "M. D." will perhaps be good enough to forward the present address of our old and much-esteemed Correspondent.
A SCOTTISH.—If you have any companion who can teach the moves, the want of a chess compendium is easily obviated, since S. B. Beal, of Grove-Terrace, West Ham, Essex, undertakes to supply chessmen [which serve equally for draughts], a chess-board, and a box to contain them, for sixpence 1/- or post-free for seven letter stamps.

B. B.—Quite right.
H. G. H.—In the case mentioned you are bound to capture the piece if it can be legally taken.

E. A. M.—No; quite wrong. Look again, and then refer to the published Solution in the Number for Nov. 8th.

BRIDGEWATER.—Certainly not; it would be playing your King into check.

L. G., Honiton.—Next week.

HONORARY SECRETARY, Canterbury.—A very well-contested game.

* We have much pleasure in expressing our obligations to the oft-regretted and ever-welcome Stella; to Mr. F. Healey; J. B., of Bridport; G. M.; and Mr. R. B. Worral, for the very beautiful problems recently placed at our proposal.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 773.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 4th	B to K 4th, or (a)	2. Kt to Q 6th	Any move.
2. Q takes P	K moves or takes	3. Q or Kt mates.	
3. Q mates.	[Kt]	(b) 1. P moves	
(c) 1. B to Q 3rd, or (b)	B to Q 3rd, or (b)	2. Kt to K 2nd	Any move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 774.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 6th(ch) K moves	P moves	1. Q takes B	Anything (except (c))
2. Q to Q 3rd	B takes Q, or (a)	2. Q to K 4th(ch)	Anything
3. Kt to Q 7th, or	K moves	3. Q or R mates.	
4. Q R 4th(ch) K moves		(a) 1. K takes either Kt	
5. Kt mates.		2. R takes Kt(ch)	
(a) 2. P to Q 4th	K moves	3. Q mates.	
3. B to K 7th			
4. Kt mates.			

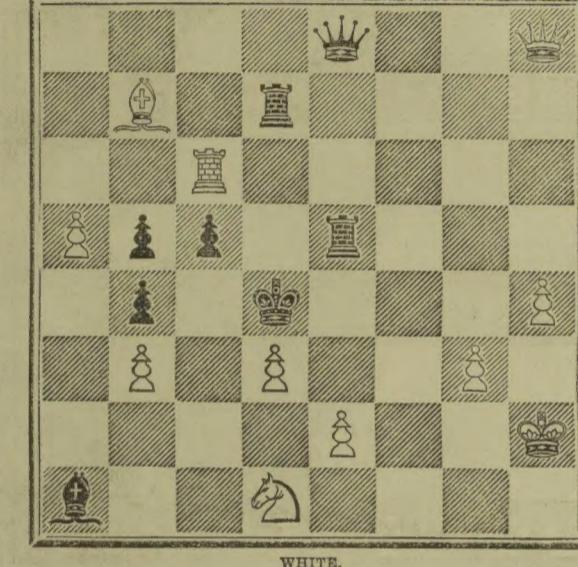
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 775.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes B	Anything (except (c))	13. P takes K	B to K 3rd
2. R to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	14. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
3. Q to K 7th	K moves	15. K R to K 6th	Q to Q sq
4. Q R 4th(ch) K moves		16. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
5. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	17. Q R to K sq	P to K Kt 4th
6. P to K 5th	P to Q 3rd	18. Q to Q sq	Q to K B 3rd
7. Castles	P takes B	19. Q R to K 3rd	
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2nd	(White now threatens to win a piece; but Mr. Anderssen, strange to say, overlooks his danger.)	
(Q to Kt 3rd appears to be a much better move.)		19. K R to Kt sq	
9. P takes Kt	B takes P	20. Q R takes B	P takes R
10. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq	21. R to K B 3rd	
11. B takes B	Q takes B	And Black resigns.	
12. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th		

PROBLEM NO. 776.

By STELLA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in six moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MORPHY AND ANDERSEN.

GAME III.

(Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes K	B to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	14. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	15. K R to K 6th	Q to Q sq
4. P to Q 4th	Q Kt takes Q P	16. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
5. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	17. Q R to K sq	P to K Kt 4th
6. P to Q 5th	P to Q B 3rd	18. Q to Q sq	Q to K B 3rd
7. Castles	P takes B	19. Q R to K 3rd	
8. Q B to K Kt 5th	K B to K 2nd	(White now threatens to win a piece; but Mr. Anderssen, strange to say, overlooks his danger.)	
(Q to Kt 3rd appears to be a much better move.)		19. K R to Kt sq	
9. P takes Kt	B takes P	20. Q R takes B	P takes R
10. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq	21. R to K B 3rd	
11. B takes B	Q takes B	And Black resigns.	
12. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th		

GAME IV. IN THE SAME CONTEST.

(Ruy Lopez' Knight's Game.)

BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	27. Q R to Q Kt sq	R takes R (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	28. R takes R	Q takes K B P
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Q to K R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
4. K B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	30. Q to K R 7th	B to K 4th
5. P to Q 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	31. B to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 6th
6. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	32. K to Kt sq	Q to K Kt 3rd
7. K B to Q B 2nd	P to Q 4th	(After this Black's game is, of course, irretrievable.)	
8. P takes P	K Kt takes P	33. Q takes Q	P takes Q
9. P to K R 3rd	Castles	34. B to Q Kt 7th	R to Q Kt sq
10. Castles	P to K R 3rd	35. B takes Q R P	P to Q B 3rd
11. P to Q 4th	P takes P	36. K to B 2nd	B to Q 3rd
12. P takes P	KB to Q Kt 3rd	37. R to Q 3rd	K to Q 2nd
13. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Q Kt 5th	38. K to K 2nd	R to Q sq
14. B to K Q Kt sq	Q B to K 3rd	39. B to Q Kt 7th	R takes Q R P
15. P to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 4th	40. B to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
16. Q B to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	41. R to Q sq	R to Q R 7th (ch)
17. Q to Q 2nd	K R to K sq	42. K to B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
18. R to Q sq	Q B to Q 4th	43. B to K 6th	R to K B 7th (ch)
19. Kt to K 5th	Q to Q 3rd	44. K to K 3rd	R to K B 3rd
20. Q to Q 2nd	Q Kt takes P	45. R to Q 7th (ch)	B to Q 3rd (ch)
21. Q B to K 4th	R to Q sq	46. K to K 4th	P



DEEPDALE VIADUCT, ON THE SOUTH DURHAM AND LANCASHIRE UNION RAILWAY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



"THE SHIPBOY'S LETTER."—PAINTED BY J. C. HOOK, A.R.A.—FROM FLATOU'S COLLECTION LEGGATT'S GALLERY, CORNHILL.
SEE PAGE 43.

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